

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 270.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1851.

[PRICE 6d.]

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.
A SOIREE for the SOUTH of LONDON
will be held at the HORNS TAVERN, Kennington, on
WEDNESDAY, January 22nd.

W. EDWARDS, Esq., the Treasurer, will preside.
The following gentlemen have engaged to be present:—Rev.
J. Burnet, F. Doulton, Esq., Rev. T. Davies, H. R. Ellington,
Esq., Rev. D. Thomas, and the Secretary.
Tickets (1s. 6d. each) may be obtained of Mr. Culverwell, 26,
York-road, Lambeth; Mr. P. Doulton, High-street, Lambeth;
Mr. Gee, Newington-causeway; Mr. Alexander, High-street,
Newington; Mr. Churcher, Beckford-row, Waiworth; Mr.
Quennell, 22, Kennington-lane; Mr. Howard, St. Thomas-street,
Southwark; and at the Tavern, and the Office.
Tea and Coffee on table at half-past five o'clock.

A PUBLIC MEETING for the EAST of LONDON will be
held at the STEPNEY MEETING SCHOOL-ROOMS, on
MONDAY, January 27th. EBENEZER CLARKE, Esq., will
take the chair at 7 o'clock; and the following gentlemen will
address the meeting:—Rev. R. S. Bayley, Mr. Chipchase, Rev. O.
Fishbourne, Rev. J. Kennedy, Mr. J. Kingsley, Rev. Charles
Stovel, and the Secretary.
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.
4, Crescent, Blackfriars, January 7th.

THIS DAY, PRICE ONE SHILLING.
OUR STATE-CHURCH:
IN ENGLAND,
IN IRELAND,
IN SCOTLAND,
IN WALES.

"The Church, as it now stands, no human power can save."
—Dr. Arnold.
London: 4, Crescent, Blackfriars; and Benjamin L. Green,
Paternoster-row.

PUBLIC APOLOGIES.

30, Highbury-place, Jan. 4, 1851.
DEAR SIR,—I have already twice apologized to Mr. Miall for
the purely unintentional fall which he met with at the Islington
meeting. I certainly used sufficient force to remove Mr. Miall,
sideways, about a yard along the platform; but I had not the
slightest idea of the proximity of the steps to the platform (two,
I believe, in number) down which he fell. For whatever degree
or manner of force I used, as primarily causing that fall, I have
(as I have said) already twice apologized—once to Mr. Miall before
the whole meeting, and again to Mr. Miall, personally and studiously,
after the same meeting; which latter apology Mr. Miall, at the time, accepted. Nor have I ever uttered one word
since to detract from the sincerity and full intent of those
apologies.

As a Christian person, and a gentleman (terms I publicly
used), I can, of course, have no objection whatever to repeat
such apology a third time in writing.
I do not deny the right which Mr. Miall had, as a pa-
rishioner, to move any legal amendment; and I acknowledge
that the Chairman had not declared Mr. Miall's amendment to
be irrelevant. I beg, on this ground also, to apologize to Mr.
Miall, and to express my regret that I should, through inex-
perience in such matters, have violated any recognised usage of
public meetings, which time has established.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
To W. H. Ashurst, Esq., &c. &c. HENRY COLE.

Islington, January 6, 1851.
DEAR SIR,—I certainly used sufficient force, at the meeting
of the parishioners of Islington, on the 8th November, to re-
move Mr. Miall sideways along the platform, but I was not
aware of the proximity of the steps down which he fell. For
whatever force I used for causing that fall, I now apologize to
him, as the Rev. Mr. Cole did at the time. I do not deny the
right which Mr. Miall had, as a parishioner, to move any legal
amendment; and I acknowledge that the Chairman had not de-
clared Mr. Miall's amendment to be irrelevant. I beg on this
ground also to apologize to Mr. Miall, and to express my regret
that I should have violated any recognised usage of public
meetings.

I remain, dear Sir, very respectful yours,
To W. H. Ashurst, Esq. EDWARD OVER.

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viction that the time has now arrived for making a more public
and general appeal. Although the Building is not yet finished,
provision has been made to obviate the inconvenience which
might have arisen from its non-completion; the business of the
College has commenced, and is proceeding satisfactorily. The
Council feel that this is not the occasion for entering into any
lengthened pleading on behalf of the Institution. The case has
already been stated, argued, and discussed, so far as argument
and discussion were necessary; and they prefer to cast them-
selves, with earnest confidence, upon the generous sympathies
of their fellow-labourers in the cause of Christ, the Ministers
and Members of the Congregational Churches.
It has not been deemed necessary to make any special effort
in aid of the Building Fund; since the expense of erecting the
New College will be nearly, if not wholly met by the proceeds
arising from the sale of the former College at Hoxton and
Highbury. What the Council especially desire is, that the cur-
rent expenditure of the College, which will, for the first few
years (from various causes), be necessarily large, should be
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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE LITTLE MAN.

"NOT strong enough for the place" was the witty but wonderfully correct description of Lord John Russell given by *Punch's* caricaturist three or four years ago. "Not strong enough for the place," is the character which he has been earning for himself ever since. Lord John is a neat, tight, active, successful Parliamentary jockey—looked at as the premier statesman of a great, wealthy, and intelligent people, he is contemptible. His soul never seems to see beyond the court-yard of office. When national feeling penetrates those dull precincts, and becomes troublesome to himself and colleagues, the little man meets it with bland countenance, and enunciates with great emphasis some noble principle, which, however, if he undertakes to clothe with the authority of law, he invariably makes ridiculous by putting it into a garb wholly unsuited to its stature. Perhaps there never was such an union of boaster and peddler in modern times—never was a politician of bolder speech backed by more common-place and trumpery deeds—never was a minister who has been favoured with so many striking opportunities, and who has so mirkily overlooked them. The country, we suspect, is beginning to value him at his true worth—and throughout his administration will try and be "thankful for small mercies."

What a chance he has now, if he did but know it—to what power he might raise himself, if he were not wedded to a tinkering policy! His very letter on the Pope's bull—the rashest and most unstatesmanlike of even his effusions—might now be turned to excellent account—and the violent feeling, half national, half Protestant, which it helped to raise, might be wielded in effecting large, safe, and beneficial changes for his country. It needs not that he should abandon his darling Establishment principle—it needs not that he should violate a single pledge which he has given to preserve unimpaired "our glorious constitution in Church and State." Even within the narrow circuit of his own aristocratic sympathies and prejudices, he has it in his power to achieve great things—and more than redeem the promise to the country which his famous letter is supposed to imply.

It has been the curse of Lord John's administration and policy, that they have been ridden by ecclesiastics. The proofs of this are too patent, and too numerous, to render any specification necessary. He was once a sort of Church reformer—and the clergy beat him. He has never forgotten that defeat. When once again he came into office, it was as the humble servant of his former victors. He bartered away his independence for their support, and many a humiliating task have they made him perform for them. The Sinbad of the political world took the "Old Man" on his shoulders, and has never since been able to shake him off. The poor fellow's spirit, never very heroic, is cowed by his burden. Everywhere he moves slowly and tremblingly, like one bestridden by an incubus. This, perhaps, will in part explain the huckstering character of his measures, and the fact that, on all matters affecting the Church, he descends to positive meanness. Whilst, therefore, he is to be

blamed, he is also to be pitied—and we should almost cease to think harshly of him, were it not that his troubles might at any moment have been laid down with his office, and his liberty achieved by a little disinterestedness. Posterity, no doubt, will do him justice—and future historians will write him down as "a little man;" or, in the words of *Punch*, "not strong enough for the place."

If he were equal to the emergency, and to his own position in relation to it, he would see, at a glance, that the moment has at last arrived when he can shake off the burden which paralyzes at once his independence and his power. There is a deep feeling among the laity of the Church of England, that Protestantism, not to mention pure religion, is not safe in the exclusive guardianship of their hierarchy and clergy—that the danger with which they imagine themselves to be threatened by the late proceedings of the Pope, was strongly invited, and is greatly increased, by the growing spirit of sacerdotalism in the Establishment—and that the recent agitation will have been a worthless ebullition of feeling, unless it terminate in something more important, and less nominal, than a legal prohibition of hierarchical titles to Roman ecclesiastics.

Now, if Lord John Russell chose to make his policy an embodiment of this feeling, he might make himself, as our French neighbours phrase it, "master of the situation." Let us suppose him to come down to Parliament with some such speech as this—"You know our common Protestantism has been bearded—and how I expressed myself in relation to it. I have her Majesty's permission to propose measures by which I hope to make good all that my letter to the Bishop of Durham implied. I shall not, at present, lay a hand upon the Church of England, evident as it is that her condition at this moment is the chief ground for our alarm. But I shall turn through her a cleansing and renovating stream of wholesome opinion. I propose to begin by instantly bringing in a bill giving unrestricted right to all her Majesty's subjects to print the Holy Scriptures. This, I am aware, will be comparatively useless as an isolated measure. I intend, therefore, to follow it up by raising both our universities to the rank of really national institutions. In them, as at present ruled and managed, immense funds are wasted, but few people are benefited, and the spirit of Popery is nursed. I shall submit to you a measure for throwing them open to all sects, without distinction, and for making their ample endowments available for liberally educating as large a number of our youth as possible. Without venturing to touch the question of the Church Establishment, which I think would be highly inexpedient, I shall commence a reversal of that policy, which events have demonstrated to be unsound and perilous, by which, of late years, public money has been largely applied to the payment of religious teachers of various sects, in our colonies—and whilst I shall insist upon the maintenance of civil equality, irrespective of religious faith and practice, I shall take care, also, to protect, by such alterations of the law as may be necessary, the weak and the unwary, from any encroachment by ecclesiastics, on their personal liberty or their pecuniary rights. To this end, I shall place all 'religious houses' under periodical inspection, and submit a measure calculated to prevent the fraudulent obtaining of 'charitable bequests.' Other things may be found necessary. But these will suffice for the present session—and to secure these, I shall earnestly avail myself of whatever powers the constitution of the country places at my disposal."

By coming down to Parliament and presenting some such programme as this, he would evoke quite enough middle-class power to enable him safely to defy the sacerdotal influence by which his administration is at present controlled, and if defeated in the House of Commons, he might appeal to the country with tolerable assurance of success. After all, it would be neither a very bold, nor a very comprehensive policy—but it would indicate, at least, that he had caught sight of the proper direction in which to proceed, and that he honestly meant to advance in it. Will he

do anything of the sort? Nothing, if rumour may be trusted. He will level an act of Parliament at Roman Catholic hierarchical titles in England, and his work will be done. He will gratify the bishops who surround him, and dissatisfy everybody else. He will further damage his own reputation, already threadbare enough—and will be deprived even of the consolation that his country has gained anything by his sacrifice. If he rises above such pettiness, all we can say is, that he is calumniated by his own official subordinates. If, on the contrary, they are whispering his real intentions, then he will have given to the world the strongest justification conceivable for setting him down as "the little man."

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

CLERICAL OPPOSITION AT ROMFORD.

A meeting of the Anti-state-church Association, held in this High-Church town, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., was unexpectedly enlivened by the assistance of a strong muster of Churchmen, with the clergy at their head. The Corn Exchange, in which it was held, was filled early, and soon became densely crowded. Four or five clergymen were present, and it became evident that a strong opposition had been decided upon. The Rev. E. Corbishley, the Chairman, was appealed to at the commencement, to know whether any one would be heard on the other side, and the question having been satisfactorily answered, Mr. Kingsley, who attended as a deputation, commenced his address, which occupied the greater part of two hours, and was powerful in argument, clear in illustration, and conclusive in its inferences. He directed attention chiefly to the bondage in which the Church is necessarily placed by its connexion with the State, and commented on recent events as forcibly illustrating it. As soon as he had closed, the Rev. S. Arnott, curate of Romford, commenced by elaborately complimenting Mr. Kingsley, and following him in his train of remark, admitted that much that he had said was too true. He also admitted that it would be desirable to abandon church-rates, as being a source of heartburning. Church property, however, belonged to the Church. Among other arguments used by him to defend this union was that based on the analogy between the Government and the head of a family. He also dwelt upon the immense moral evils which would arise from its dissolution in the flood of infidelity and vice which would inundate this now Christian land.

The Rev. E. A. Hill, curate of Upminster, followed in a speech of considerable fluency, in which he, too, complimented Mr. Kingsley, though with a spice of satire. He contrived to make one little hit by pointing to the conduct of those Dissenters who have joined in addressing the Crown for protection against Roman Catholicism, as a proof that they do not really object to the interference of the civil power in religious matters. He implored the meeting to pause before giving its sanction to the object of the association. Mr. Kingsley then replied to his opponents, and with considerable effect.

The promoters of the meeting had resolved, in prospect of a discussion, to alter their previous arrangements, and not to propose resolutions. The clerical party, however, supposing, probably, that they could obtain an easy triumph, insisted that a division should be taken on the following proposition:—"That the relations between Church and State may, from time to time, require adjustment, but that their union is necessary for the welfare of the country, and conducive to the interests of the people." A show of hands was twice taken, and on the last occasion the motion was rejected by a majority of three to one, to the evident surprise and mortification of the Church party, who had thus courted a defeat, and who immediately disappeared with great celerity.

Two or three circumstances render this meeting noteworthy. Romford is the most church-ridden town in Essex, and there are circumstances which have tended to weaken dissent. The anti-state-churchmen had made no preparation for such an attack. Both sides were fairly heard throughout, the proceedings lasting till half-past ten, and the champions of the Church spoke with considerable ability. The Rev. J. Morrison, and the Rev. J. Hall, of Brentwood, were present, and would have spoken but for the

occurrence described. Great interest has been excited by it; and it has been resolved to invite Mr. Kingsley to deliver a lecture on the 28th inst., on the subject of church property, to afford him an opportunity of replying to the Rev. J. Arnott more fully than the time allowed on this occasion.

GRAVESEND.—On Friday evening, January 10th, a public meeting of the Anti-state-church Association was held at the Assembly-room, Harmer-street. The attendance was numerous and respectable, comprising many persons who had not hitherto been accustomed to be present at such meetings. H. Davison, Esq., of Windmill-street, took the chair. Resolutions approving the objects of this Association were unanimously adopted, and addresses delivered by R. Nelms, Esq.; Rev. W. Forster, of Kentish-town; Rev. E. S. Pryce; J. C. Williams, Esq., of London; Thomas Pewtress, Esq.; and Mr. Henry Everest, of Rochester. The greatest attention was paid to the speakers, and the audience appeared highly interested in the proceedings.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.—The Rev. J. Burnet and Mr. Kingsley are announced to attend a *soirée* at Northampton and a meeting at Daventry this week; and Mr. Kingsley is also to lecture at Ampt-hill, and next week to visit several places in the neighbourhood of Rugby. An advertisement elsewhere announces a *soirée* at the Horns at Kennington next Wednesday, and a meeting at Stepney on Monday week, which are intended as introductory to lectures and sectional meetings in those neighbourhoods. On the 28th, the Secretary, with the Rev. W. Aitchison, of Hemel Hempstead, is to visit St. Albans; on the 29th, the Secretary and Mr. Miall, Bedford; and on the 30th, Mr. Miall and the Rev. W. G. Barrett, Hitchin. In February, meetings are to be held at Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Manchester, Birmingham, Preston, Bristol, and other places; the tours being undertaken by Messrs. Miall, Conder, and Grant. South Wales is also, we understand, likely to be visited shortly, and Scotland in March or April.

THE PAPAL HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.

THE PROTESTANT DISSIDENT DEPUTIES.

The adjourned meeting of the Protestant Dissenting Deputies took place on Friday. At the previous meeting, it will be remembered, objection was raised to that part of the Report which related to Papal aggression, and an amendment was moved to expunge the concluding clause of the document.

The chair was taken, as usual, by J. REMINGTON MILLS, Esq., who put the amendment, "That the paragraph relative to Papal aggression be expunged," in support of which the seconder, Mr. BONTOMS, spoke, detailing his objections to the resolutions, the principal of which was, that it would be most unbecoming in the Protestant Dissenters to seek to establish the re-enactment of religious disabilities against any class of their fellow-subjects. He did not agree in the statement that the recent act of Papal aggression was viewed with alarm by the Dissenters. He felt none, and it would be quite soon enough for them to interfere when it was proposed to tax them for the payment of Roman Catholic bishops. He believed the feeling of needless alarm which had prevailed in the metropolis was fast subsiding [no, no]—and that a week's delay would have allowed the minds of the deputies to cool down [oh, oh]. This he could say, that the feeling of the Dissenters of London, as set forth in the Report, was not shared in by those in the country, and he was sorry to have to add, that the Dissenting body in London were a century behind their brethren in the country.

Several deputies spoke in favour of the amendment.

Mr. KILPIN could not support the amendment, or concur in the paragraph in the Report, but intimated his intention to propose another amendment, declaring it to be the duty of Protestant Dissenters to resist Papal aggression in every form in this country, and that the body should meet on the assembling of Parliament to petition against any policy which could tend to the encroachment of the Papacy, either in the United Kingdom or the colonies, and especially against the payment of the Roman Catholic clergy, in any form, by the State.

Mr. GOVER denied the statement of Mr. Bontoms, that the metropolitan Dissenters were behind those of the country in liberality and tolerance. If the Papacy were merely a system of religion, he would not seek to interfere with it; but when he found mixed up with, and inseparable from it, a political principle adverse to civil and religious liberty, every encroachment of that system should be resisted to the utmost by Dissenters of every denomination.

Mr. CARTER supported the view of the committee.

Mr. BIDDOON opposed the Papacy on civil grounds.

Mr. C. REED supported the original resolution, contending that the recent aggression was an attempt to infringe upon our civil and religious rights. With the Dissenters, no pecuniary consideration was mixed up with their opposition to Roman Catholic aggression, and, in this respect, their opposition was the most disinterested of any. But while they declared their hostility to the aggression, they would never consent to the infliction upon their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects of those pains and penalties under which they (the Dissenters) had so long suffered.

After some further discussion, a division was taken, and the amendment was declared to be lost.

Mr. EVANS objected to the second part of the clause. He thought the opinion of the deputation

should be clearly expressed, even if they determined on recommending the indictment of the Cardinal Archbishop. But he would not oppose the Report if the committee would afterwards set forth resolutions of their opinions.

After a few words from Mr. GRIFFIN, the motion that the Report of the Committee be adopted, was put and carried by a large majority.

Mr. KILPIN then moved his amendment as a substantive resolution, as follows:—

That this meeting, while it records its continued and unmitigated opposition to all penal enactments on account of religious opinions, at the same time deems it to be the bounden and especial duty of Protestant Dissenters to resist, by every legitimate means, the encroachments of the Papacy in this country, believing it to be the sworn and determined foe of civil and religious liberty; and this meeting further considers that it will be the duty of this deputation, immediately on the re-assembling of Parliament, to meet for the purpose of expressing their views on the present aspect of Popery, especially its recent aggressive policy, and by it petition both Houses of Parliament to protect against legislative encouragement of that system, and particularly against the continuance of any pecuniary grant towards its support, either in the United Kingdom or its dependencies; and that it be an instruction to the committee to call a special meeting of the deputies at an early period after the meeting of Parliament.

Mr. APSLEY PELLATT seconded the motion. Some of the members who were in favour of it then spoke, and expressed their satisfaction that the part referring to pecuniary grant would refer to Maynooth, which one of them said "was neutral ground, on which they could coalesce with the Episcopal Church."

Mr. CUNNINGTON then moved an amendment, declaring it to be impolitic and unjust to prevent, by legislative enactment, that form of Church government and worship which any portion of her Majesty's subjects might think necessary for their own religion, but at the same time protesting against any encouragement being given by Parliament to foster and support, by State endowment, any ecclesiastical body.

Mr. E. CLARKE seconded this amendment.

After some conversation, the amendment was put and lost; and another amendment, proposed by Mr. OWEN, that it be an instruction to the committee to prepare an address to the Crown against the late act of public aggression, to be submitted to the deputies at an early meeting, fell to the ground, not being seconded.

Mr. LOW wished to move as an amendment, that Mr. Kilpin's motion should not be put, but be referred back to the committee.

There was some confusion here as to how the question should be put. Finally, the meeting divided—first, on Mr. Low's amendment, which was rejected; and then on Mr. Kilpin's, which was carried, and the discussion terminated.

LAST OF THE COUNTY MEETINGS.

Cornwall and Caermarthen have pronounced, and with them, it is understood, the whole of the English and Welsh counties; the one or two that have not had meetings being supposed to be represented by petitions signed by leading inhabitants. Only the Cornwall meeting has any noticeable feature. Sir C. Lemon, in proposing an address to the Queen, described at some length the various ceremonial which have been introduced by Romanizing clergymen, and drew forth the hisses of the meeting at his description. The Hon. G. W. Fortescue seconded the adoption of the address. Mr. J. R. Lethbridge said he stood there the advocate of civil and religious liberty, but if they allowed Popery to be paramount, farewell to religious liberty [cheers]. Mr. J. W. Ellis professed his opposition to Romanism, but could not consent to interfere with or curtail the liberty of his Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen. His speech was received with considerable uproar and disapprobation, and he concluded with proposing the following amendment:—

That whilst they were at all times prepared to defend the Crown against any foreign interference with its prerogatives, viewing the late hierarchical appointments by the Bishop of Rome in this kingdom as purely and essentially a ritual, they conceive their legislative suppression would be inconsistent with that wise, tolerant spirit of religious liberty, the sound policy of which has been long sanctioned by the deliberate and continuous support of their most eminent modern statesmen and enlightened patriots—wherefore they believe an address to her Majesty in reference to the bull in question to be both inexpedient and uncalled-for.

This was seconded by Mr. E. Stephens, and after speeches from the Rev. Mr. Molesworth, Mr. W. R. Peter, the Rev. E. J. Treffry, the Rev. J. Wallis, the Rev. Canon Rogers, the Rev. J. Noy, and Captain Riley, was put from the chair, when only one hand being held up, it was lost. Another amendment, moved by Captain Thompson, expressive of the disapprobation of the honours conferred on Irish Roman Catholic prelates, and of the grant to Maynooth, was also lost, and the address carried by an overwhelming majority. The Chairman read letters from the Earl of Falmouth, the Earl of Mount Edgumbe, and others, expressive of their concurrence in the objects of the meeting.

CARDINAL WISEMAN AND THE PRESS.

An article appears in the last number of the *Dublin Review*, which is attributed to the Cardinal's pen; but bears internal marks of coming from one more intimately acquainted than the Cardinal is likely to be with London literary life. A knowledge of what is behind the scenes in journalism is boldly assumed, and employed with effect—the most brilliant articles on the other side being set down to men of really opposite convictions and sympathies. The *Illustrated News* and *Punch*, among the weeklies, are visited with severe censure; the religious fidelity of the young artist, Doyle, is praised; the *Weekly Dispatch* is thanked for "its masculine eloquence," while its irreligion is regretted; and the *Times* is singled out from the dailies for deserved reprobation:—

Passing over any claims to notice of more fashionable, and less influential organs, we will confine ourselves to the *Times*, which boasts of a power somewhat imperial. And whatever that power may be, against us it has been all put forth. So unusual has been its virulence, so unsparing its language, so lawless its argumentation, that many have thought it worth while to inquire, what peculiar object it had in view, and what motive so powerfully guided it. For our parts, we believe that the solution of the difficulty would be probably best found in its ledger—the illiberal and violent line paid best. The *Times* is a speculation, and a speculation has no conscience. Who that has followed its chequered career, seeing it now on the white, now on the black upon the board, sometimes shifted by the easy slide of queen or rook, now jerked equivocally by a knightly move, has not long known, that in every case it is playing a game, and is only intent on winning? We well remember when it was the organ of Orangeism, and in highest favour with the ultra-Protestants of Ireland, how Mr. Hume read to the House of Commons, amidst roars of laughter, a secret letter of elder date, from a leader of that party, which spoke of "that filthy concern, the *Times*." We remember, too, when it patronized Puseyism, and wrote articles in favour of the semi-Popish recreations of young High Churchmen, till the offertory provoked its master's wrath, and it began after scarcely a few days' decent pause, to unsay what it had said, and refute what it had been inculcating. To study, therefore, the motives which may have impelled the editorial council to make Catholics its present game, and hunt them down mercilessly, would be to throw good time and thought away upon a very useless pursuit. It will continue the same course so long as it finds it profitable; it will change its tack when another answers better. The line of argument which it has pursued has been each day contradictory of the preceding; it would be easy to make every assertion refute itself, were it worth while re-producing what is by most now forgotten.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The Irish prelates have addressed, through the Archbishop of Armagh, a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, expressing their regret, and even "apprehension," at observing that their brethren on this side of the Channel describe themselves, in "the Episcopal Address to the Queen, as 'the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England,' a title which, 'we beg permission to say, is unknown to the law of the land, and which imports a virtuous denial of the fifth article of Union between England and Ireland.' They have painfully felt that, of late years, in legislating on ecclesiastical affairs, as on many public occasions, a disposition has been manifested to regard the Irish provinces of the United Church as if they did not form an integral portion of the one church of the nation." The Archbishop submits to the correction, and soothingly replies that, though it did not appear "to any of the bishops" consulted that the co-operation of the Irish prelates could be invited, still "it would have been better to have indited an harmonious sentence, than to have given ground for the apprehensions expressed in your Grace's letter." He promises to communicate the letter to his episcopal brethren, but meanwhile can venture to say that "we all consider the Irish branch of the United Church to be so closely identified with our own, that if one member suffers, the other cannot fail to suffer with it, and that, in all cases where co-operation is desirable or practicable, we shall be ready to act with your Grace and the other Irish prelates as an united body."

The following address from the Baptist Congregation, Dorchester, was forwarded last week to Sir George Grey, Bart., for presentation to her Majesty. A reply has been received from the hon. Bart., stating that he had laid the address before the Queen, and that her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously:—

May it please your Majesty, we, the church and congregation of Protestant Dissenters, assembling for divine worship in the Baptist Chapel, Dorchester, Dorset, beg to intrude ourselves on your Majesty's attention, and to testify our sincere and unshaken attachment to your Majesty's person and government, and to assure your Majesty of our great anxiety to uphold those principles which established your Majesty's ancestors on the throne of these realms.

As Christians and Protestant Dissenters, we acknowledge our Lord Jesus Christ, only, as the head of the Christian Church; we cannot, therefore, but view with concern the existence of any system, which has a tendency to subvert that which we conscientiously believe to be the foundation and stability of the Christian religion. And we deeply lament, that the peaceful current of your Majesty's reign should, in any measure, have been disturbed by the recent Papal movement—but we have viewed with deep regret, the unchristian and uncharitable feelings which have been displayed in the discussion of that subject—feelings, in our opinion, utterly at variance with the benign spirit of the Gospel.

We, therefore, most earnestly implore your Majesty not to be induced to sanction the revival or enactment of any penal statutes, encroaching as they do on the sacred cause of civil and religious liberty, for which our forefathers bled; and which we gratefully acknowledge your Majesty has hitherto sanctioned, by the removal of some of those penal laws which were still in force at the commencement of your Majesty's reign.

Sincerely hoping that the Almighty Disposer of events will extend to a lengthened period your Majesty's life; and that, amidst many personal and family comforts, your Majesty will have the pleasure of seeing the mind of the Christian public freed from the corruptions which have gradually crept round the primitive apostolic faith; we remain, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects.

Signed, at the request, and on the behalf of the church and congregation,
Jan. 1st., 1851. S. SINCOX, Minister.

Dr. Wiseman's documents are no new manifestations of the nature of Popery, and his appointments confer upon it no new power. Still more—and here

again we approach the root of all the mischief done out of doors, and rumoured as likely to be done in the Cabinet and Legislature—you ought not, and you cannot, legislate against influences. We ought not—it is persecution; if we, as Liberals, think Romanism has a despotic tendency. Tories think Protestant Dissent has a democratic tendency; and if legislation, or attempts at it, had a beginning, where would be the end? We cannot—all history shows, in letters of blood, that these things are too subtle for laws and penalties; in the present case, to forbid the names would be paltry—to forbid the thing would be persecution; but both are practically impossible. The check and cure for bad influences is the application of good ones. We say, with Milton, "Let truth and falsehood grapple," and perish all force and "protection" as puerilities and poltrooneries.—*Tait's Magazine* (January).

THE CARDINAL'S WINE CELLAR.—A circular issued by a Mr. Walmsley, wine merchant, to Roman Catholic friends, is much quoted against the Cardinal, and probably suggested Father Gavazzi's sarcasm. "In the present position of affairs," it is said, "it would be, perhaps, injudicious to advocate any extensive annual subscription, in aid of his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman: but I am endeavouring to collect, by New Year's-day, in as private and unostentatious a manner as possible about £200, towards which I purpose contributing £40, in order to present his Eminence with a small stock of wine for his cellars. I have every reason to believe this will be a most acceptable present."

PRIMATE CULLEN made a speech at the inaugural dinner of the Mayor of Drogheda, in which he said the conduct of the great body of the Protestants of Ireland, under the present circumstances, afforded an example which he trusted would not be lost upon the people of England. "It was threatened that the English Catholics would be visited with penal enactments. Every good man would deplore such a proceeding, but, if the spirit of persecution were again to enter into British legislation, the Catholics would, of course, submit to the law, until it should please the Almighty Ruler of events to change the hearts of those conceiving such designs [loud cheering]. But the Irish Catholics would abide by their English brethren throughout the perils of such a storm—did it come—with the firmness and patience which became them, as suffering children of Christ."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, in reply to a clerical address, alludes to the probability of Cardinal Wiseman's ultimate accession to the Papal chair, as augmenting the misfortunes of his present position.

BRIGHTON CHURCH-RATE CASE.

ARCHES COURT, SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

(Before Sir H. J. Fust.)

CORDY AND OTHERS V. BENTLEY.

This was a case of subtraction of church-rates, promoted by the churchwardens of the parish of St. Nicholas, Brighton, and, as such, the church or chapelwardens of the church or chapel of ease of St. Peter, in that town, against Mr. W. Bentley, one of the parishioners. The cause was brought to this court by virtue of letters of request from the vicar-general of the diocese of Chichester. A libel was tendered on behalf of the churchwardens, in which it was alleged that both churches being in urgent need of repair, and no rate for their repair thereof having been granted since June, 1844, the majority of the parishioners, in 1846 and 1847, when in vestry assembled, refused to make a rate proposed by the churchwardens. A motion was then issued from the Consistorial Court of Chichester, calling upon the churchwardens and the parishioners in general to take the necessary steps for putting the churches in repair, and for and towards providing necessities for the decent celebration of Divine service and offices, and for and towards the other expenses necessarily and legally incident to the office of churchwarden for the current year. In obedience to the motion, a vestry meeting was held on the 9th of December, 1847, and estimates laid before it, amounting in the whole to £800. Mr. Cordy then moved, and Mr. Williams seconded, that the churchwardens be authorized to make a church-rate of 1d. in the pound on the assessment for the poor-rate; whereupon Mr. Trego moved, and Mr. Feist seconded, an amendment, to the effect that the reparations and clean keeping of the churches be done by voluntary contributions, in accordance with the statute law of the land. The vicar (the Rev. H. M. Wagner), who presided, declared that the amendment was illegal, and refused to put it to the meeting. Mr. Cunningham then moved, and Mr. Bass seconded, an amendment, the purport of which was, that the consideration of the church-rate be adjourned to that day six months. This, also, was declared illegal by the Chairman, and he would not submit it to the meeting. Having inquired whether there was any other amendment, and no one having proposed any, the motion for a rate was put to a show of hands, and the Chairman announced that the number of votes for it were 47, and those against it 90; and he further declared that the votes against the motion were illegal and thrown away, and therefore the original motion was carried. Mr. Bentley (the present defendant) was assessed at the sum of 19s. 1½d., and, having refused to pay it, was summoned before the magistrates, where Mr. Boykett, of London, his solicitor, objected to the validity of the rate, in consequence of which they dismissed the case, and the present proceedings were instituted.

Dr. Jenner (with whom was Dr. Harding) appeared in opposition to the admission of the libel. It was (he observed) evident that the Baintree case, now pending in the House of Lords, had been taken

as a precedent in the present case. There were, however, but two particulars in which they bore any resemblance to each other,—namely, the rate had been made after a motion from the Archdeacon's Court, and against the sense of the majority of those actually present at the meeting. The effect of the amendment moved in the Baintree case had been held by all the learned judges who had commented upon it to be tantamount to an entire refusal of a rate, and had been put and carried. The amendments tendered in this case did not entirely negative a rate, and they were never submitted to the meeting for adoption. Whether the parties who had voted against the original motion had thrown away their votes or not would depend on the question, as to whether or not they were obliged to vote for the particular rate then proposed. He contended that they were not. Admitting that a minority could make a rate for the repair of the fabric of the Church, and for necessities for the decent celebration of divine service and offices therein, yet he maintained that they had not the power to include the following items, which constituted a part of the estimates laid before the meeting, and might be denominated luxuries—pew-openers, beadles, repairs to organ, lighting the church of St. Peter, incidental expenses, matting for galleries, carpet for altar, cost of rate-books, making rate, &c., and moving chalk in the new burial-ground accumulated from digging graves, &c. Those items, it appeared, constituted about one-fourth of the rate. In the Baintree case the items, in addition to the fabric of the church, were principally a Prayer-book for the clerk and the sacramental elements.

Dr. Curteis (with whom was Dr. R. Phillimore), in support of the libel, contended that there was no essential distinction, in principle, between this and the Baintree case. Although the amendments proposed here were not so sweeping as in the latter case, yet in their legal bearing they were exactly the same. To say that there was a statute to enforce voluntary contributions was an absurdity on the face of it. The estimates were laid before the meeting of the vestry, and no objection was taken to them. The items pointed out on the other side were not in themselves illegal; therefore they came fairly within the scope of a church-rate. He trusted the Court would uphold the rate made in this case.

The learned Judge said that undoubtedly it was a most important case. It was utterly useless to drive the parties to further litigation, unless he was quite satisfied that it was not distinguishable from the Baintree case. He must adhere to the principle laid down in that case until it was reversed. He would take time to consider his judgment.

WHAT IS A CHURCH?

What is a church? of priests state-made,
Though by the people paid,
Parsons for hire,
Do you inquire?
A building, they reply, of any size,
So that its form be cross-like, and sustain,
Besides a vane,
A cross upon it, and a lofty spire
Pointing us to the skies.
But ask the church's Builder, take his book,
And in it look:
What answer does he give?
My church, he says, the church in which I live,
Not of dead stones,
But living ones,
Has been, and still must be, upreared;
It bears a cross,
But 'tis the love
Of worldly things and friends endeared
For trusting mine;
And while it points the upward road
To joys divine,
It does not wish on earth to stay,
But to its heavenly, last abode,
Pursues the way.

THE "GODLESS COLLEGES."—The *Cork Reporter*, a paper generally well informed, publishes in large type the following announcement, which, under existing circumstances, does not appear at all improbable:—"THE THURLES SYNOD.—We are in a position to state, on what we consider perfectly good authority, that the decrees of the Thurles Synod will not be conferred by the Sovereign Pontiff, and will, consequently, not take effect." The *Freeman's Journal*, however, in copying the paragraph, adds, "Our sources of intelligence would lead us to predicate exactly the reverse."

EPISCOPAL LEARNING.—The Bishop of London, in his late sermon at the re-opening of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, is reported to have stated, "that the Samaritans refused to let Jesus enter one of their villages, because they said that, in worshipping, he turned his face towards Jerusalem;" alluding, we suppose, to the 51st verse of the 9th chapter of St. Luke. If this is correct (see *Times* of Monday), what are we to think of the bishop's critical truthfulness? Again, the Bishop of Oxford, in a late reply to one of the addresses from his clergy, is said to have thus expressed himself: "Let us hold by the creeds, prayers, and ordinances which were given us by Jesus Christ." Now any one acquainted with the history of creeds and ordinances can contradict this; and it is astonishing that such episcopal assertions are received *sub silentio*.—*Examiner*.

WESLEYANISM.—The following statement of the decrease of members in the respective districts mentioned is taken from the *Wesleyan Times*:—"At Kingswood, the numbers have fallen off from 1,100 to about 100; Wakefield, from 2,200 to 800; Lambeth, nearly 308; and Hinde-street (Sixth London), 330. At Pudsey, in the Bramley circuit, on one night, Mr. Binning expelled some fourteen leaders and local preachers, and two hundred and fourteen members; and at Wibsey, in the Great Horton circuit, one hundred and sixty have been summarily deposed."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. PYE SMITH.

A public breakfast was given at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to the Rev. John Pye Smith, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S., &c. The chair was occupied by W. A. Hankey, Esq., treasurer to the fund. There were present a large number of the principal ministers and leading laymen of the Congregational body. After the company had partaken of an elegant repast,

WILLIAM ALBES HANKY, who presided, said: On one occasion the doctor allowed me to read the MS. syllabus of his course of Divinity Lectures, and I well remember the avidity and profit with which I perused them; at every page the vast extent of his reading, and the accuracy of his knowledge, were very remarkable. They reminded me of the similar production from the pen of the pious, accomplished, and venerated Doddridge [cheers]. I would suggest that it is very important that the doctor should present this remarkable book to the public. If his strength is not equal to the undertaking, I trust some competent editor will be found. Whenever this is done, it will be seen that they stand as a monument of his zeal, industry, and scholarship. I could only wonder, and wonder still, how he found time to accomplish so much. I am not sure whether Dr. Smith had devoted so much attention at that period to German literature; but in the event of revision, they would doubtless have the benefit of the deep knowledge of this subject, which he has since rendered so conspicuous. I am sure I express the feeling of the whole assembly when I say, that we are delighted at the opportunity afforded us on the present occasion to do him honour. I would that the sum were higher [hear, hear]—and hope it will be higher—it will comfort his declining years, and then be taken to found scholarship, which shall perpetuate his name for years to come, in connexion with New College, London, which, I hope, will abundantly receive the support which has been afforded to Homerton and Highbury. The sum is £2,600, invested in the Three per Cent Consols, standing in the name of several trustees, as the application of the collections which have been made for the purpose. I am sorry that the venerable doctor cannot respond to the address which is about to be read to him, but we can only be thankful to Providence for the past in connexion with him, and offer up our prayers for his support and comfort in his declining years. Should he be still preserved to be for some time, I know he will not be idle. He could not be if he would [hear, hear]—and we may therefore hope for some further result of his varied attainments, from what he may yet be able to accomplish [applause].

The Rev. JOSHUA HARRISON then read the address to Dr. Smith, from which we give the following extracts:—

Nations and Churches are deeply indebted to their great men—men who distinguish themselves either by remarkable energy and purity of character, or by lofty genius and learning. Such men illustrate the age in which they live, bring to light its hidden capabilities and tendencies, and guide its activity to objects of real utility and importance. They are emphatically the gifts of God, and raised up by him to unfold and establish great principles, and to give a strong and upward impulse to the public mind. They cannot live to themselves, but confer lasting benefits on a wider or narrower circle, whose opinions and character they are the means of forming. The career of men who thus enrich the church or the world ought to be regarded with interest and gratitude; and, when it is brought to an honourable close, ought to be signalized by some mark of respect and esteem.

You, dear and honoured Sir, have been permitted, during a much longer period than is usually allotted to man, to serve your generation with ability, faithfulness, and zeal. After occupying the important post of tutor in the oldest of our academical institutions—Homerton College—for the space of fifty years, you are now retiring from your official labours into the calm repose of private life. Your friends, who have watched your whole course with admiration and thankfulness, and have at length witnessed its honourable termination, are this day assembled to offer you their hearty and honest congratulations, together with the expression of their sincere veneration and love.

As a minister of the gospel, you have taken the Scriptures as your unerring guide, and, notwithstanding the advances of Rationalism on the one hand, and of spiritual despotism on the other, have held fast "to the faithful Word," and simply preached "the truth as it is in Jesus."

As an author, your aim has been to concentrate your strength in the defence or illustration of doctrines of vital importance and interest. By your rebuke of the flippant and blasphemous attacks of infidelity, by your demonstration of the harmony between science and revelation, by your rules for the interpretation of prophecy, by your defence of Evangelical Nonconformity, by your assertion of the sacrifice and priesthood of Christ, and by your "Scripture Testimony to the Messiah," you have not only won a place in the first rank of theological writers, but have laid all who love scripture and evangelical truth under lasting obligation.

As a tutor, those only can estimate your worth who enjoyed the privilege of your instructions. Possessed yourself of matchless stores of learning, literary, scientific, and theological, all based upon accurate classical scholarship, you incessantly laboured to inculcate on your pupils the importance of exact information, of large and liberal views, and of profound and diligent research. Your own example was a constant stimulant and an ever-present encouragement.

Cherishing such sentiments as these, we felt that we could not allow you to close your long and brilliant career, or retire from the academical position which you had held for fifty years, without some appropriate and enduring testimonial. The contributions, which have

been most cheerfully rendered for this purpose, amounting to £2,600, have been invested in the Funds in the names of trustees, that you may enjoy the interest accruing therefrom during life—and we pray that it may be long preserved—and that the principal sum may remain in perpetuity to provide divinity scholarships, bearing your name, in connexion with New College, London.

The CHAIRMAN then, with much feeling, presented the address to Dr. Smith, the whole company rising to do him honour. The venerable man seemed overcome with emotion, and was only able to articulate a few words of response, which were quite inaudible. He handed his reply to his son to read in his behalf.

EBENEZER SMITH, Esq., the doctor's eldest son, then rose, amidst great cheering, and, after a few touching and appropriate introductory remarks, read a reply to the address, on behalf of his father, whose voice and general ill-health were such as to render it utterly impossible for him to make himself heard. The document, which was received with much applause, expressed, in simple phrase, the gratitude of a warm and loving heart.

W. Fox, Esq., solicitor, then read a draft of the deed of trust, which set forth the names of fifteen trustees, including W. A. Hankey, Esq.; S. Morley, Esq.; and H. Rutt, Esq., presenting the money to Dr. Smith during his life, and then to found scholarships, to be called by his name, at New College. The deed specifies the number of trustees, the mode of re-election, conditions of scholarships, and the various other provisions usually included in such documents.

The Rev. Dr. LEITCH thought that the honour of speaking on that interesting occasion could only be conferred on him by reason of his age. The resolution he had to propose was, that the deed be prepared in accordance with the draft which had just been read to the meeting, and that the list of gentlemen specified therein be elected trustees. He was glad to echo the sentiments of reverence and esteem which had been expressed for his honoured friend, Dr. Pye Smith. He belonged to what might be deemed the outer circle, seeing that he had not had the advantage of Dr. Smith's tuition at Homerton; but he could answer for his own circle, which entertained a very high opinion of the doctor's distinguished merits as an accomplished scholar, eminent theologian, and Christian citizen. Although, as he had said, it had not been his privilege to sit at the feet of his friend, he had shared with thousands the great privilege of perusing his invaluable writings on various subjects; all tending to promote the advancement of sound, intelligent, evangelical piety. The testimonial was an expression of their esteem for Dr. Smith's moral, intellectual, and religious worth, and was highly creditable to those who originated it, and to all concerned. It showed that there was among them, both as ministers and as private Christians, a sense of public worth, and an esteem for them who possessed it. The age wanted such men as their dear friend, and they scarcely knew how to part with them. Might God imbue his successors of the New College with a large measure of his spirit, and grant that they might raise up a class of men which the church wanted, the world wanted, and which their denomination wanted, more than anything else, except the gracious influences of the Spirit—a race of earnest, zealous, faithful, eloquent preachers of the everlasting gospel [applause]; men who would deal with the rampant error of the times, not with the weapons of philosophy, falsely so called, but with spiritual weapons from the arsenal of sacred writ [much cheering].

Rev. Dr. HARRIS, president of New College, seconded the resolution. He said: I am sure we must all feel that in thus meeting to pay our tribute of respect to our venerable and venerated friend and father, Dr. John Pye Smith, we are doing ourselves quite as much honour as we are doing him, and, in this day of homage to mere wealth and title, it is something to be able to feel that the object of our respect is one whose character is wealth, and whose name has long since become an honoured title. As an author "his works praise him in the gate." He has laid the churches of Christ at large under a deep obligation. His reputation is universal, his style is so lucid, fresh, and vigorous, his scholarship so varied and profound, his science so accurate and extensive, his orthodoxy so genial, catholic, and expansive, and his subjects so fundamental to Christianity and vital to the interests of enlightened religion—all these things combine to render him an honour, not only to our own denomination, but to the entire Christian community.

T. Piper, Esq., the Rev. T. Binney, E. Miall, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Prof. W. Smith, LL.D., and other ministers and gentlemen, addressed the meeting.

JAMAICA-ROW YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—The fifth anniversary meeting of this society was held on Thursday, the 9th inst., in the commodious vestry adjoining the Jamaica-row Chapel, Bermondsey; when about 200 persons sat down to tea and dessert. The Rev. George Rose occupied the chair. After tea, an appropriate glee was sung by a select number of singers with much taste and expression. The Chairman then made a few introductory remarks, and called upon Mr. Leach to speak to the first sentiment—"The past, may we derive wisdom from its teachings; both by acknowledging its truth, and avoiding its errors." After which the meeting resumed, for a short interval, the lively conversation of the tea-table; which was soon exchanged for a more harmonious combination of sounds. That over, Mr. Philp rose to speak to the second sentiment—"The present, may the in-

creased intelligence of the age be strenuously exerted for the reform of our institutions;" which was also followed by another glee. Mr. Adams spoke to the third sentiment—"The future, may we anticipate its disclosures, and prepare for its events, in the true spirit of Christianity." After another piece of music had been sung, and votes of thanks passed to the ladies and the Chairman, the meeting wound up with the National Anthem.

WEIGH-HOUSE JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The sixth annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, January 7th; the Rev. Thomas Binney presided—and, after singing and prayer, Mr. Jack, the secretary, presented the report for the past year, which showed a growing prosperity in this exceedingly interesting institution; its object being to educate and support heathen children and youths in mission schools and colleges. The cash statement having been read by Mr. J. E. Saunders, jun., the various resolutions were spoken to by the Rev. A. Fletcher, D.D., J. C. Harrison, D. Darling, a missionary from Tahiti, and T. Slater, from Jamaica, Charles Reed, Esq., F.S.A., and Josiah Henson, Esq., formerly a slave in the United States. The speeches throughout were characterised by much earnestness and a pleasing style, and were loudly applauded by the dense mass of youthful supporters of foreign missions assembled.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—On Wednesday, January 1, a new Baptist Chapel was opened in John-street, Ryde. For a period of two years, the church and congregation met in a room at the Colonnade, where they received the ministrations of the late pastor, the Rev W. Newell. The accommodation was inadequate; and as circumstances appeared favourable, it was resolved to secure a more spacious building. Accordingly, land was procured, and the present chapel erected, capable of seating comfortably about 250 persons. The cost of the building is about £400, of which £200 have been collected; and there is sufficient land to erect a larger chapel at any future time. At the opening services, in the morning the Rev. Chas. Room delivered a discourse from 2 Peter iii. 18. A cold collation was provided at the Colonnade for those visitors who came from a distance. At 5 o'clock (afternoon) a tea-meeting was held in the new chapel; and in the evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, A.M., from Gen. xlvii. 9. On the following Sunday, sermons were delivered by the Rev. J. H. Saunders and the Rev. W. Jones, of Newport. This is the first and only Baptist interest in Ryde—a rising town with increasing population.

RYECROFT, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—On Friday, the 3rd inst., a most interesting social tea-meeting was held in the upper room of the British School, Ryecroft, west end of Ashton-under-Lyne, by the church and congregation of the new Independent interest recently established there. Their object was to welcome amongst them the Rev. W. Thomas, of Rotherham College, who commenced his stated labours on Lord's-day, the 5th inst., as the pastor of the people, under very pleasing prospects. About 500 persons took tea together, after which Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., was called to the chair, and delivered a very appropriate address. One of the deacons then gave a history of the infant church; and the Rev. J. Sutcliffe, pastor of the parent church and congregation at the east end of the town, a history of Dissent in the town during his ministry of thirty-three years. He then affectionately addressed himself to the young minister, and, giving him the right hand of fellowship, welcomed him as a son and a fellow-labourer in the same town. The following ministers also addressed the meeting:—the Revs. Wilks and Blackburn, of Manchester; Raven, of Salford; Roberts of Staley-Bridge; Aitken, of Glossop; Milne, of Tintwistle; Wilson, of Charlesworth; Calvert, of Hyde; and Wrigley, of Rotherham College. The young minister briefly responded, and affectionately addressed his people on the importance of mutual effort and prayer.

EDUCATIONAL DEMONSTRATION IN EDINBURGH.—On Monday week, Dr. Gunn, of the High School, Edinburgh, was entertained at a public dinner in the Waterloo Hotel. The entertainment was intended as a mark of respect for his eminent acquirements as a teacher and his high character as a citizen; and at the same time as an approval and vindication of the course pursued by him in respect to the great question of national education, and which had recently led to his being vetoed by the Free Church Education Committee, after he had been nominated by Government to the important office of Inspector of Dissenting Schools in Scotland. Sheriff Gordon occupied the chair; and Adam Black, Esq., and J. F. Macfarlan, Esq., discharged the duties of croupiers. About a hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner, amongst whom were observed the Rev. Dr. Guthrie; the Rev. Dr. Begg; the Rev. Professor McMichael, Dunfermline; Baillies Fyfe and Morrison; Provost More, of Haddington; Bailie Gray, of Haddington; Mr. James Simpson, advocate; Dr. George Lees; Mr. M. Lothian, Procurator-Fiscal; Mr. R. Chambers; Mr. J. H. Burton, advocate; Mr. A. S. Logan, advocate; Mr. R. Cox, W.S.; Mr. James Richardson, merchant; Professor Dick, Dr. Nicol, Mr. J. Dunlop, Mr. C. Black, and Mr. Oliphant.—The Chairman, Dr. Gunn, Dr. Begg, Mr. Lothian, and Mr. Adam Black, were the principal speakers; and, judging from the reports of the Edinburgh papers, the oratory was of a much higher order than is usual in assemblies of the kind. Dr. Gunn, it appears, had opposed the preference avowed by the Free Church leaders for a denominational over a national system of education.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOUSEHOLD PETITIONS AGAINST THE BIBLE MONOPOLY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Having communicated with Mr. Child and others, whose feeling your article "Unfetter the Bible" truly represents, I beg to lay before your readers a form of memorial to her Majesty, and another of petition to Parliament, against the Bible monopoly; and to say a few words respecting them, by way of carrying out the proposal I made in my former letter.

I suggested that every one who desired to express his opposition to Romanism, should do so by sending a Memorial, or a petition, or both, against this monopoly, for himself; or in company with his neighbours and usual associates; for, by this means, no time would be lost, the petitions would have greater weight with those to whom they were addressed, and every one who petitioned would feel that he had delivered the message his conscience prompted, so that it should be heard.

The forms will explain themselves; but in using them it is indispensably necessary to remember that both may be adopted and sent by the same parties; that no printed paper is received either as a memorial or petition; and that they must, therefore, be written out fairly on half a sheet of quarto post paper. The two would thus weigh less than half-an-ounce, with an envelope. I am authorized to add, that Joseph Hume, Esq., whose indefatigable services on former occasions resulted in the abolition of the monopoly in Scotland, has undertaken to present them in the proper quarters, and to move in the House of Commons that perfect freedom in Bible printing be granted to England.

I give Mr. Hume's address below.

I am, dear Sir, yours most faithfully,
London, 10th Jan., 1851. A DISSENTER.

[Form of Memorial to the Queen.]

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Memorial of [here insert the name, designation, profession, or occupation, and residence, in full; adding—if the memorial is sent by a family—"and the members of his household;" or if several neighbours join, insert, "of the undersigned householders (or residents) of * * *"] humbly sheweth,

That your memorialists gratefully respond to your Majesty's expression, "that the truths of Holy Scripture cannot fail, under God's blessing, to have a powerful effect in strengthening the defences of our Protestant faith, and in preserving inviolate the privileges which are justly dear to the people of this country."

That your memorialists represent to your Majesty that the circulation of the sacred Scriptures is restricted by the existence of a royal patent, granted to one person in the year 1830, whereby the common right to print the Bible is taken from all other persons, except the printers to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

That your memorialists are deeply impressed with the necessity of affording every facility to the multiplication of copies of the sacred Scriptures, as the only means of securing and spreading true Protestantism.

They therefore pray your Majesty to withdraw this exclusive privilege, and to take such steps as shall enable all persons whatever to print the Bible, and shall remove the grievance recognised by the First Lord of your Majesty's Treasury, in the remark that, "the extent to which the Gospel is a sealed book in this country is lamentable."

[Here insert the signatures, beginning with the head of the household if it is a family petition; and inserting addresses if it be a joint petition of neighbours and associates.]

[Form of Petition to Parliament.]

To the honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of [here insert, as in the Memorial above], Sheweth,

That your petitioners regard the late astonishing extension of Romanism in this kingdom as a proof of the truth of the expression of the First Lord of her Majesty's Treasury, "that the extent to which the Gospel is a sealed book in this country is lamentable."

That your petitioners consider the existence of an exclusive right to print the sacred scriptures, granted to one person, by royal patent, in the year 1830, to be the chief cause of this lamentable fact.

That your petitioners, having observed the results of the abolition of a similar patent in Scotland, pray your honourable House to take such steps as shall remove this injurious restriction on the multiplication of copies of holy Scripture in England, by enabling all persons, whatever, to print the Bible.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

[Here insert the signatures as in the Memorial.]

[Address for the envelope, postpaid,

JOSEPH HUME, Esq., M.P.,

6, Bryanstone-square,

London.]

[The petition may be sent to Mr. Hume postage free, if enclosed in a cover open at both ends, and marked, beneath the address, "Parliamentary petition."—Ed.]

THE DISENDOWMENT QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I seldom have the misfortune to differ from you. My respect for you has been greatly increased by the course you have adopted during the Papal controversy. I cannot, however, agree with your last leader on Ecclesiastical Affairs, headed "The Question of Disendowment." I do not think that the broad principles you advocate present any obstacle to a united movement for the disendowment of Popery. You have often eloquently advocated the principle that State-pay should be connected with State-control. This, I think, is one of the fundamental principles of the Anti-state-church Association. Catholic endowment is a violation of this principle. Why can we not unite in petitioning Parliament for the resumption of all endowments from those sects which refuse to submit to the Queen's supremacy—that is, to the right of the State to control where it supports? I think such a proceeding would in every way promote the great object of the Anti-state-church Association; it would let State-churchmen see that theirs is the only church in the country which submits to the infamy of selling its birthright for a mess of pottage.

With much respect, and many thanks for the noble stand you have made against Protestant bigotry,
I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LOXSON.

Sheffield, January 10th, 1851.

THE BIBLE MONOPOLY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—By a report of the *Times*, I learn that the "London Protestant Dissenting Deputies" held an adjourned meeting last Friday, at the King's Head, in the Poultry, where much discussion took place, on the subject of appealing to parliament relative to the so-called "Papal aggression."

One of the speakers, Mr. E. Clarke, is reported to have said, "Their weapons must be, as the apostle said, not carnal, but spiritual;" yet no one spoke of the continual bar to the free circulation of the Bible, so long as it remains fettered by monopoly.

A late correspondent of your paper suggested the adoption of household memorials to the Queen, praying her Majesty to quash the existing patent, by which the production of the Word of God is restricted, and the Gospel made a sealed book to thousands of families. Will you think it worth while to inform these deputies, and persons who have any regard for the freedom of the Bible, their memorials may be directed to "Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., 6, Bryanstone-square," who has consented to take charge of them, and whose labours for twenty years, in accomplishing what has already been achieved in England and Scotland, towards the freedom of the Bible, afford the best guarantee for his zeal and energy, in what remains to be done.

While the Bible is subject to a restrictive monopoly, it can be but sham to rail against Popery, and call upon Parliament for State-interference to check its progress.

It is, to say the least, difficult to understand the principles, or discover the consistency of Dissenters, who profess to hold the word of God as His great weapon against error, and disavow State-interference with the affairs of religion, while they patiently suffer the restriction of the Bible by monopoly, and propose to combat Popery by the powers of Parliament.

Bungay, January 13, 1851.

JOHN CHILDS.

MR. ROEBUCK'S FORTHCOMING WORK.—Yesterday week a grand *soirée* of the Sheffield Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute took place in the Lecture-room, Surrey-street. Mr. Alderman Dunn, President of the Institution, and Chairman, read a letter from Mr. Roebuck as follows:—"Milton, Lymington, Jan. 5, 1851.—Dear Sir,—I find that my labours so increase and grow upon me, that I shall not be able to be at Sheffield on Tuesday. You will, I hope, soon see why it is that I am thus compelled to be absent, and my real excuse will appear in a somewhat formidable shape. To this work I am now bound to attend, and every minute of every day is dedicated to it, as I wish to be free from all trouble when Parliament meets. Having, then, much labour before me, pray make my excuses in the most persuasive phrase you can, and accept my best wishes of the season for yourself and the excellent Institution which, on this occasion, I would ask you to represent.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly, J. M. ROEBUCK—Mr. Hutchings." The Chairman said that the work which Mr. Roebuck has in hand was a work on the history of the great constitutional struggle which took place in England in 1830 and 1831, and which issued in the adoption of the Reform Bill.

LORD ASHLEY'S SHIRT.—Start not, gentle reader. If Lord Ashley could refer in public to the most necessary article, be assured that what he said respecting it will bring no blushes into thy cheeks. At the mayor's dinner at Bath, last week, Lord Ashley, M.P., in acknowledging the drinking of his health, said:—"I call your attention to the fact, that I this evening am suitably attired for this occasion. I have upon my person at this moment a very beautiful shirt, worked for me by the fair hands of the young women in the establishment of my friend, Mr. White [laughter], presented to me with language of kindness and compliment, which it would ill become me to record. I might have held up that little article [loud laughter], and in the presence of ladies (for some there are here), exactly specifying what it is, I might say with the great king of these realms, 'Honi soit qui mal y pense' [loud laughter]. Well, gentlemen, this article of dress I have reserved for gala days; and what day can be so properly a gala as when I am invited to dine with my kind-hearted constituency? [cheers.] Whenever I wear this, it will serve me for a memorial, though I need it not, of the invariable kindness I have received from the inhabitants of this great town, and of the duty which I feel of offering an unceasing prayer for the peace, welfare, and the prosperity of this vast community [cheers].—*Sherborne Journal*,"

FATHER GAVAZZI IN LONDON.

There is now in the metropolis a very remarkable character—Father Gavazzi, the modern Savonarola; the ecclesiastical Mazzini; the religious leader of Young Italy. He has harangued crowded audiences of his countrymen and educated Englishmen at the Princess's Concert-room, in the afternoon of the two last Sundays. A translated abridgment of his orations is furnished by the *Daily News*, with admiring comments. "His varied and impassioned arguments," says the reporter, "were conveyed with a fervour of declamation, and a grace of delivery, quite unknown to our clerical speakers. We honestly confess, that we have not seen or heard in London, any public orator at all to be compared with this finished and truly classic preacher. We can fully comprehend the effect of his eloquence on the thousands who filled the great square of St. Mark, and the various other public gatherings throughout Italy, when he swayed the fierce democracy, and roused the energies of the Peninsula. His command of language is most copious, and the variety, as well as appropriate dignity of his attitudes and intonation, truly captivating." He is clad in the black serge habit of a Barnabite monk, and wears on his breast the rude wooden cross of his order:—

Do you see this old cask? Clad in these humble rags I have, ere this, confronted the banded hordes of human tyranny in all their variety of denominations; nor shall I shrink from an encounter with the vilest and most treacherous of all. In this old gown I have stood as a target against the musketry of the foes of civilization and freedom before now. I have stood out against the bloody Croats of Austria, the miserable Mam-lukes of Naples, and the degraded Cossacks of France! Does that rampant renegade, Montalembert, claim respect from me—or the Bourbonite Cretinism of De Falloux challenge my homage? Know we not how low has sunk French policy and French principle in the eyes of thinking Europe and unshackled America? The old butchers of the French St. Bartholomew have got the upper hand once more; and the massacre of Rome's best citizens may now be added to the canonized and Papally-glorified extermination of the Huguenots.

He is told by the craven slaves of an anti-national and anti-Christian system, "You are alone." "It is false! thank God for it, there is yet a portion of the Italian Church true-hearted and sincere. There are in our land young Levites who are uncontaminated with the leprosy of Rome's hoary-headed prevaricators in the service of God's temple. In Lombardy and Venice they abound; in Tuscany they are numerous; in Piedmont they openly proclaim their abhorrence of Papal abominations—they are the hope, and will yet be the rescuers, of Italy."

He repudiates the wish to convert Englishmen to the Papacy—Heaven keep him from it! He glorifies the memory of the Gregory who "converted Britain." But who sends, and who are sent now, on the errand of conversion?—

Who sends? I'll tell ye. An empty-headed and hollow-hearted egotist, whose vanity is only equal to his imbecility, and who has earned the scorn and detestation of the three millions of Italian men over whom, by a curse of Providence and the aid of French twenty-four pounders, he exercises his abhorred tyranny—a pastor, forsooth, of the Roman flock, who has fulfilled to the letter the scriptural sketch of a mercenary shepherd, to whom the sheep do not, by right, belong. The mercenary, or "the hireling, when he sees the wolf approach, flies away" in the best disguise he can, even that of a footman, "because he is a hireling;" but the good shepherd, instead of causing thousands of his flock to be massacred on his account, and for his selfish purposes, rather lays down his own life (not to say a crown that he has no right to), rather than peril the life of a single lamb of the fold.

Nor is the Cardinal more kindly sketched:—

A man with sufficient learning to expound his Bellarmine and his breviary, and sufficient ability to explain how the laws of your land may be violated with impunity; whose meekness is manifested by a haughty edict from the "Flaminian gate," and who, instead of the humbly shod but yet beautiful feet of those who in all humility bring the gospel of peace, flaunts before the eyes of the barbaric tribes who are supposed to be the aborigines of this island, a pair of red silk stockings; a man who dreams more of "enthronizations" than the poor of Christ; whose thoughts are about a well-stocked wine cellar and weekly *conversazioni*; a man "*dominus in cleris*," an overbearing tendency, already marked in Scripture as the characteristic of false Churchmen; more studious of the paltry homage which he can exact from the feeble and notoriously degenerate aristocracy of his flock, than of the state in which the back slums of Westminster are and will long remain under such care-taking; with his pockets full of Austrian and Neapolitan certificates, and a warrant, no doubt, from his master to superintend and report the proceedings of the Italian exiles in London.

He exclaims again:—

Keep aloof from the Church of Pio Nono, men of England, who listened to the voice and welcomed the envoys of the great Gregory! That voice may be heard again, and missionaries worthy of Italian faith and civilization may again present themselves on the coast of Kent, to claim brotherhood and Christian union in the name of regenerated Catholicity. But until that hour of deliverance, keep aloof; while with uplifted hands I call on you, in the name of our common Redeemer, to join your strength with ours, in the effort to deprecate, denounce, and demolish the accumulated abuses of the Popedom!

In his second discourse, the Father describes, with passionate eloquence, the rise and progress of the Papacy, from the time when "Pope and Presbyter were appointed by general suffrage," and "the part of pontiff was but the preliminary to martyrdom;" touching, with great effect, on incidents in our own history, in those middle ages "held up to our reverence by the swindlers of Church history;"—

Then came the murder of àBee'tet, which was cunningly turned to account in those days as that of Pellegrino Rossi in our own; monarchy was made to pay a penalty to the Pope for the one, democracy for the other; the king and people were equally unconcerned in either perpetration. But the vulpine vigilance of the Vatican can extract a profit from every vile and villainous occurrence. Vespasian laid on a tax called *urina vectigal*; so every human infirmity, every crime in the catalogue of sins, has been a nest-egg of pelf and speculation to the "apostolic chancery." This monstrous intermarriage between the kingly function and the service of God's altar has more publicly offended the moral sense of the human race as society has progressed and the dark delusions of past centuries been dissipated by the noon-day of civilization. To be a good priest is difficult enough to the infirmity of mortals; to understand kingcraft in all its branches is a gift few can boast; to combine both sacerdotal and regal excellence is a perfectly hopeless pretension. Hence, either the priest is merged altogether, and a Julius the Second levels his artillery in *propria persona* on my native Bologna, or the king disappears in the grovelling, idiotic, and timorous devotee, as in the person of Pio Nono. I protest I have more respect for the grand Llama of Thibet as a more excusable object of blunt, downright homage, from congenial and kindred barbarians, than for such a grim jumble of *carnifex* and *pontifex*, hangman and high priest, as the present occupant of the Vatican and the Castle of St. Angelo (the arch causeway connecting palace and prison has been just rebuilt) presents to the nineteenth century. Must the bark of Peter be rowed by galley-slaves? Must the fisherman's ring be the signal to seal death-warrants? Must the functions of Nero be performed by the successor of his supposed victim? They show you in Rome the Mamertine dungeon, where Catiline's confederates were immured—where Jugurtha, Zenobia, and a host of illustrious prisoners were let down. Peter was thrown, they tell you, into that monumental cavity, at the foot of the Capitol, coeval with Tullus Hostilius: and the memory of minor captives is merged in the monopoly of marvel which that circumstance establishes for this prison-hole. That Peter was once a prisoner we have warrant in holy writ; that an angel drew him forth to light and liberty we read in the Acts of the Apostles. But where do we gather that he, in his turn, became a gaoler, and kept the keys, not of heaven, but of a bridewell? Where is the angel of freedom that is to lead forth to life, and light the lofty spirits, the pure-souled patriots, the generous and intrepid men, whom this abhorred system keeps rotting in the treble-barred lazarettoes that are filled to suffocation, with such noble captives throughout the "Patrimony of Peter?" for so central Italy is ludicrously, as well as ignominiously, designated. Down to the dust, down to uttermost abyss, with this soul-destroying, and mind-debasing, and infidel creating system! Away with an imposture that paralyzes while it degrades! Away with the night hag that squats on the breast of Italy, checking the current of its life-blood, and clogging all the functions of national vitality—hideous as it is oppressive, and clumsy as it is calamitous—incubus and vampire combined in one abominable compound of monstrous deformity!

THE PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The second annual report of the Council of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association has just been published. It seems that the large pecuniary resources asked by the conference of April last have not been accorded. Failure in this has, to some extent, checked the operations of the society, and necessarily compelled the Council to adopt measures of a less extended character, and to follow a course of action more in accordance with their means than with their wishes.

The subscriptions received during the year 1850 exceed the amount received during 1849 by the sum of £842 19s., whilst the subscriptions received for the year 1850 exceed the amount received for 1848 by the sum of £1,500 19s. 3d. The expenditure in 1849 amounted to £1,911 4s. 5d., whilst the subscriptions received for that year were only £1,559 19s.; so that the Council had anticipated the income of the Association for the following year to the extent of £351 5s. 5d. But the expenditure in the past year (1850) having amounted to £2,782 3s. 1d., whilst the receipts for that period having amounted to £3,060 18s. 3d., shows that the actual income for 1850 has exceeded the expenditure by £278 15s. 2d. The labours of the Association—gratuitous, with the exception of the travelling expenses—have been extensive and incessant. The number of public meetings which they have held during the last twelve months amounts to 223—124 of which have been in London and the suburbs, including two aggregate meetings, seven monthly *soirées*, and three borough *soirées*,—and 99 in the provinces. The following are the names of the various cities, towns, and districts, in which such meetings have been held; viz.—Provincial meetings: Aberdeen, Aylesbury, Basingstoke, Bath, Beccles, Bedford, Bolton, Bridlington, Bury (Lancashire), Bury St. Edmunds, Cambridge, Chatteris, Chelmsford, Cheltenham, Cheshunt, Coggeshall, Colchester, Coventry, Croydon, Derby, Ealing, Eye, Framlingham, Hadleigh (Suffolk), Halesworth, Harleston, Hingham (Norfolk), Holt, Horsham, Hounslow, Huntingdon, Ipswich, Kendal, Kidderminster, Lancaster, Leicester, Lowestoft, Maidstone, Maldon, Manchester, March (Isle of Ely), Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Peterborough, Rochdale, Sheffield, Stockport, Stowmarket, St. Ives, Stratford, Stroud, Sunderland, Swindon, Sydenham, Tewkesbury, Uxbridge, Walthamstow, Wisbeach, West Ham, Woodbridge, Worcester, Wrexham, Wymondham, Yarmouth, York.—Metropolitan and district meetings: Bermondsey, Bethnal-green, Bow and Bromley, Brentford, City of London, Dalston, East Islington, East Southwark, Farringdon Ward, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith, Holloway and Hornsey, Hoxton,

King's-cross, Kingsland, Lambeth, Lewisham, Limehouse, Marylebone, Mile-end, Notting-hill, Poplar, Ratcliffe, Rotherhithe, Shadwell, Shore-ditch, St. George's East, St. Luke's (Old-street), St. Pancras, Somers'-town, Southwark, Stepney, Stoke Newington, Stockwell, Waltham-green, Waltham, Wapping, West Hackney, Westminster.

These meetings have been invariably attended by one or more of the members of the association, and its principles and objects have been explained and enforced. At some of the meetings they have been aided by Mr. Hume, Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. R. B. Osborne, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Colonel Thompson, Mr. Fox, Mr. George Thompson, Mr. Willcox, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Wyld, Mr. John Williams, Mr. James Clay, Mr. J. B. Smith, Colonel Salway, Mr. McGregor, Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, Mr. Kershaw, Mr. C. Lushington, Mr. Sharnan Crawford, Mr. Charles Pearson, and other members of the House of Commons. The Council specially mentioned the zealous and able efforts of their President, who has supported the principles of the Association at numerous meetings in all parts of the country. At the same time the Council have circulated upwards of 150,000 addresses, tracts, pamphlets, and other papers. For the coming year the Council propose an active agitation in the metropolis, by means of monthly *soirées*, at which addresses will be delivered, at the London Tavern. The first address will be given by the veteran leader of reform, Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., on Monday, the 3rd of February; the second by W. J. Fox, Esq., M.P., on the 10th of March, who will be followed by Mr. C. J. Bunting, the Norwich operative; Edward Miall, Esq.; George Thompson, Esq., M.P.; Sir J. Walsley, M.P.; Messrs. Henry Vincent, T. J. Serle, R. J. Slack, W. T. Haly, and others. Success attend the Council in their coming efforts! May they rouse and strengthen public opinion, till the ends of their labours be realized—till Parliamentary Reform be won, and the will of the great majority of the people be fully, freely, and fairly expressed.

ALLEGED VICTIMS OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

Sir Edward Sugden has addressed a long letter to the *Times* respecting prisoners suffering in the Queen's Prison, where they have been confined from twenty to forty years for contempt of the Court of Chancery. It appears that a person named Taylor remained a prisoner of the Court for fourteen years after the period when he was entitled to his liberty; but this was more a matter of choice, on his part, than of necessity. He could have obtained his freedom had he willed it. Sir Edward says: "When the prison was formerly cleared, the great difficulty was to compel the prisoners to leave the prison. They filled the offices of cook, hotel-keeper, &c., and it was absolutely necessary, when their costs had been paid for them, and their discharges obtained, to turn them out of the Fleet; and some, after having been sent comfortably home to their friends, returned after a time, and, knocking at the Fleet-gates, begged to be re-admitted! One man, who had a large room, which he let out in lodgings, resorted to many contrivances to remain in prison, and when at last his discharge was obtained in spite of his resistance, several detainers for debt were lodged against him, which, upon inquiry, turned out to be fabrications: no such persons as the attorneys or creditors could be found. He contrived to remain in the Fleet for a considerable time longer, and, when ejected by force, was found to have amassed a considerable sum of money. Nor is this to be wondered at, considering how long many of them had been there, and that, in fact, it had become their home. Upon my recent visit I found the same causes producing the same effects. The prison was filling with contempt-prisoners, and nearly all of them are determined to stay there as long as it suits their own convenience. I could not find one who could be deemed a victim of the Court of Chancery, and several of them, when I asked them whether they considered themselves victims of the Court, instantly replied that they did not; and one gentleman expressed himself warmly against the use made of his name as a Chancery victim outside the prison walls. When men talk of 'victims of the Court of Chancery,' they should bear in mind that the Court only acts upon the bidding of the suitor, and that without some such power property would be withheld from the rightful owners. . . . Since writing the above—indeed, I had concluded my letter—I have read the article headed 'The Martyrs in Chancery,' in Mr. Dickens's number of the 7th of December. He should have headed it 'Self-elected Martyrs,' or 'Martyrs of their fellow-men.' I grieve to see a writer of such distinguished reputation, fairly and hardly earned, condescend to write such an article. It is well calculated, by its misstatements and tone, to prejudice the due administration of justice, and to direct public feeling into a wrong channel. Wholly uninformed, as I am bound to suppose, of the law and facts to which I have referred, he asserts that contempt-prisoners are frequently ignorant of the cause of their imprisonment, and more frequently still are unable to obtain their liberation by any act or concession of their own. There is, he says, no act of which they are permitted to take the benefit—no door left open to them in the Court of Bankruptcy. He says, it is worse than transportation: if the man answers he still may be in contempt for non-payment of costs. He then puts cases which cannot happen without a remedy, and treats the prisoner as one in the catalogue of the doomed. Now, in opposition to these statements, I assert that there is no class of

prisoners of whose liberty the law is so tender. It is in fact the suitor, and not the Court, that imprisons the man. But his commitment must state the cause of his committal, and he is, in the first instance, for want of an answer, for example, taken before the open Court, and the judge interrogates him and advises him, and, if in poverty, furnishes him with money, solicitor, and counsel, to enable him to put in his answer, and when that is done, he is discharged a free man. If he remain in custody, every three months a Master in Chancery attends to hear his complaints, and report his case to the Lord Chancellor, who has full power to release him if he ought to be discharged. What other class of prisoners has the like advantage? The Court never orders a man to do what is impossible. He may, indeed, be incapable of paying the money he ought to pay, or the costs, but from all such demands he may be relieved, like every common insolvent debtor, under the Insolvent Act; and in order to lessen the number of contempts, the Contempt Act provides, that whenever an act is ordered by the Court to be done which the party will not perform, and it is capable of being performed by another—for example, the execution of a deed—the Court may appoint another person to execute it. Mr. Dickens, after these misstatements, passes in review some of the prisoners whom he has elevated into martyrs. The first person is one whose case I have already stated; but if Mr. Dickens's version were the correct one, the person alluded to could easily, long since, have procured his release. Notwithstanding Mr. Dickens's statement, which I think I understand, the Lord Chancellor (Lyndhurst) decided, 'with the little family party of Doctors' Commons, that the will was invalid. I was counsel in the cause. The other persons brought before the reader I cannot recognise, although, when I visited the prison in October, I took a note of every man's name, and date, and cause of commitment, &c. One he represents as having been in prison twenty years, and therefore from about 1830; the other has been, he says, in prison for thirty-eight years, and therefore from about 1812. I find no such prisoners in my list; and I feel confident that Mr. Dickens's observations do not correctly describe any prisoner for contempt in the Queen's Prison." Several other letters have appeared, without affecting the substantial truth of Sir Edward's statement.

ANOTHER EDUCATIONAL PROJECT.

The Manchester papers state that a private meeting has been held, during the past week, in the Mayor's parlour, at the Town-hall, at the invitation of the Rev. C. Richardson, clerk in orders of the cathedral, to consider a plan drawn up by himself and some members of the Church Education Society, "to show the practicability of constructing an effective system of local education on the basis of plans now in operation."

The Very Rev. the Dean took the chair, and the resolutions were proposed and seconded by Mr. Robert Gladstone; the Rev. Mr. Poore, Dissenting minister; the Rev. Mr. Guyther, Dissenting minister; Mr. C. E. Cunley, the Rev. Hugh Stowell, and the Rev. S. Osborne, Wesleyan minister; the latter stating, "We must stick to our principles, but give up our prejudices;" and they were spoken to by the Rev. W. Birley, Mr. James Heywood, M.P., James Kershaw, Esq., M.P., Mr. Richard Birley, and others. A large number of leading merchants and manufacturers were present.

The principal features of the plan are, to make use of the unoccupied room in schools of the various religious denominations in Manchester and Salford; to provide for the contingent expenses by a local rate not exceeding fivepence in the pound; and the management to be by committees elected out of their own members by the municipal councils of the two boroughs. The religious convictions of all parties are to be respected and equally protected, by a guarantee that in all existing schools admitted into union with the district committee no creed nor formula shall be taught to children to which their parents or lawful guardians may, in writing, object. In new schools erected by the education committee no distinctive creed is to be taught within the ordinary school-hours, although daily reading of the Scriptures is to be provided for. The management of the latter schools is to be exclusively by lay persons. The assistance of her Majesty's inspectors is to be obtained in estimating the educational wants of any locality; and no school is to be erected by the district committees, or land purchased, without the sanction of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

Notwithstanding the declaration of the Chairman, that the object then was merely to discuss the plan, without its being considered in any way to interfere with the right of any one present to modify or change his views hereafter, the leanings and prejudices of the different speakers were perceptible, and it was evident that considerable difficulty must be experienced in maturing the plan and carrying it into effect. The speeches were generally characterised, however, by a courtesy of tone, and an evident anxiety to come to some practical conclusion. The Chairman at the onset disclaimed any intention to give the Church undue influence, or at all to interfere with the consciences or rights of Dissenters.

In reply to a question by Mr. Richard Birley, senior churchwarden, respecting the absence of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, the Dean replied that it had been deemed advisable, until the plan was more matured, not to solicit his lordship's assistance, lest it should lead to any misunderstanding; but when the principles had been decided upon to the general satisfaction, the promoters would gladly

avail themselves of his admitted ability and experience.

The meeting resolved itself into a committee for the purpose of devising the details of a measure hereafter to be brought before the public, and, if approved, before Parliament; and a sub-committee was appointed to consider the details of the measure, and report thereon, to consist of Messrs. W. Entwistle, Richard Birley, T. P. Bunting, D. Maude, R. J. Jones, Robert Hampton, S. Heelis, Samuel Fletcher, J. A. Turner, G. R. Chappell, Robert Brandt, Rev. C. Richardson, Rev. W. Birley, with power to add to their number.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

JEW PROMOTERS OF THEFT.—Two cases of this kind have been tried during the week at the Central Criminal Court. Moses Barnett incited Henry Sellers, an errand-boy, to rob his master, a colonial broker, of indigo-samples; telling him his wages were low, and he need not scruple to make more by the mere sweepings of the sale-room. Repeatedly he endeavoured to corrupt him. The youth at last yielded, and consented to bring some indigo on Saturday; but Barnett's religious scruples forbade the receipt of stolen goods on his Sabbath, so Monday was fixed. Sellers took him five pounds of indigo, worth from 5s. 6d. to 6s. per pound. At the door of the old-clothes shop of Barnett, Mrs. Barnett was waiting for him. Barney came out of his parlour, weighed the indigo, and pretended it was only three pounds; but the youth knew it was five, and told him so. The Jew then said, "Oh, ah, I made a mistake," and offered a pair of trousers in payment; but at last he gave five shillings—not a fourth of the value. On another day—

He wanted six shillings for a pipe I could buy anywhere for half-a-crown. He praised the pipe up; but I got off by telling him I did not smoke. He gave me four shillings for the indigo. The wife came in and asked me whether I could get any saffron; and I said I would see. She wanted the saffron to colour soup. The saffron was sold at thirty-two shillings the pound; and Barnett said he would give me a good price—fourpence an ounce. I went next day to my master's and looked out for some saffron, but could get none; but I brought four pounds of cochineal, for which I got four shillings from Barnett. On the following day I stole five pounds more of the indigo, and brought it to Barnett; and he said, "You are going on any way, like a man that drinks." I told him I couldn't do any better. I spoke insolently to him, but I don't recollect the very words; and he said, "Take care, or I'll split." On the following morning I stole about ten pounds of indigo, and was detected. The indigo was marked; the boy was sent as usual to Barnett with it; and an officer watched while the sale of it was conducted. When the boy came out with the money, the police entered, and arrested Barnett. They found a vast quantity of miscellaneous goods, although the shop on the outside appeared to be that of an old-clothes dealer only. Mr. Gregory, an attorney, who had bought fruit of Barnett for thirty years, and Mr. Cohen, who had known him for twelve years, gave him the character of a "particularly honest man." The jury found him guilty.—The other case was that of the lad Newland and the Jew Hart. The particulars were given in our last. Newland was proved to be unworthy of belief, and Hart establishing a character, the latter was acquitted; the former sentenced to a year's imprisonment and hard labour.

THE SLOANES.—On the application of Mr. Clarkson, the Judges have consented to the postponement of this notorious case till next session. The prejudicial influence towards the defendant, of the prevailing excitement—the risk, even, of his personal safety, in appearing—was the ground of the application. Bail was renewed for Mr. Sloane, and heavy recognizances put in, the next day, for the appearance of his wife.

MR. SIRRELL, the refiner, who was tried for receiving stolen goods, and acquitted, has, it is said, commenced legal proceedings against Mr. Lund, of the metropolitan detective force, for compensation for loss occasioned by reason of closing his premises.

ESCAPE OF ROBBERS FROM CARLISLE GAOL.—On Saturday morning, John Thompson, William Mounsey, and Thomas Pinnick, three desperate characters, who (along with another man named William Graham) were committed about six weeks ago to take their trial for highway robbery and attempted murder, made their escape from Carlisle gaol by a well-planned stratagem.

THE UCKLAND BURGLARY.—Six men, charged with the burglary at Downland-house (Miss Farncombe's), have been apprehended, examined by the magistrates at Tunbridge, and remanded.

MANCHESTER LIBRARY.—The Mayor of Manchester has been, for some time, working to effect the establishment of a free library and museum in that borough. He has conducted a personal canvass for subscriptions, purchased the building formerly known as the Hall of Science, in Campfield, and taken measures for the ultimate formation of the library. The first public appeal was made on Wednesday, when a number of gentlemen met in the large lecture-hall of the building to hear from the Mayor a statement of his proceedings and plans. He was supported by the Lord Bishop and the very Rev. the Dean of Manchester; and the company present included Mr. J. Brotherton, M.P., and a large circle of the most influential residents in Manchester and the neighbourhood. Resolutions were passed for the immediate realization of the scheme. Between £6,000 and £7,000 is already subscribed.

THE DISTILLED ESSENCE OF THE YANKEES.—Mr. Collins, of steam-ship celebrity, is thus described by the *Unit*, a phrenological journal:—"He has a general go-aheadativeness of character. He is emphatically a steamboat in breeches; possessing in himself, in a very high degree, all the traits that constitute the Yankee. He is a living representative of the best written description of the real American character carried out to its ultimates—to repletion."

PROOF POSITIVE.—A correspondent of the *Glasgow Examiner*, in reference to Lord Campbell's assertion that in Scotland a man can scarcely tell whether he is married or not, states—"I think Lord Campbell labours under a mistake. You will believe that I am really married:—I keep my mother-in-law and her three maiden daughters in the house."

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, January 15, Two o'clock.

ANTI-PAPAL AGITATION.

REVIVAL OF CONVOCATION.

A public meeting of clergy and laity of the metropolis on the Papal aggression, and for the revival of Convocation, was held at Freemasons'-hall yesterday. It was understood that the meeting was convened by the Metropolitan Church Union, but it was not confined to members of that association, but open to Churchmen generally. The proceedings commenced shortly after the time announced—twelve o'clock at noon. At that hour the attendance was very thin, but the numbers gradually, and rather rapidly, increased, and before long the hall had become nearly full. Mr. Henry Hoare was called to the chair; and in opening the proceedings called attention to the fact, that by the terms of the advertisement in which the meeting was announced, it was required that any gentleman purposing to move an amendment should send notice of it, together with the names of the mover and seconder, not later than Saturday last. Notice had been received, in due form, of "an amendment on each of the proposed addresses," to be moved by the Rev. John Edmund Cox, M.A., vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate; and seconded by Mr. J. J. Cummins [hear]. The Chairman then proceeded:—

The promoters of this meeting being anxious that there should be no mistake as to their principles, I would offer a few words in explanation. In the first place, we have no feeling but that of entire loyalty to the Queen [hear, hear]; and, so far as the laws of Christ allow, *quantum per leges Christi licet*, we not merely acknowledge but strenuously maintain, her supremacy [hear, hear]. We cannot doubt that the course which we are taking is the best calculated to serve the Church; and, if the Church, then the monarchy [hear, hear]. It is imagined by some that we aim at a separation of Church and State. This I deny [hear, hear]. We simply want the state to be a true and faithful partner [hear, hear]. We want to secure for the Church liberty—liberty to fulfil her high and holy mission [hear, hear]. We want more houses of prayer, more schools to train the rising generation in sound Christian principles. In short, we want Church extension on an adequate scale, and by authority [hear, hear]. But, as to the separation of the State of England from the Established Church—a Church not true because established, but established because true—our fervent prayer is, may that never be [hear, hear]. Again, it is supposed by some that the wish to revive the Convocation implies a disposition inimical to the body called "Evangelical;" an honourable title, to which, however, I cannot allow them an exclusive claim [hear, hear]. Such a disposition has no existence amongst us [hear, hear]. I am aware that the revival of Convocation is an unfamiliar topic, a topic not adapted for popular declamation. Nor do I anticipate that popular enthusiasm will suddenly be kindled for it. On the contrary, I expect that it will have to work its way against many prejudices and many misconceptions. As yet we have only heard a whisper—a most limited expression of the popular voice; but I should almost despair of my church and country if I did not affectionately and fondly believe that this voice will be heard louder and louder, and at length find a responsive echo from one end of the land to the other—aye, and perhaps across the Irish Channel [hear, hear]—in that land whose church, if report speaks true, is to be sacrificed at the feet of a majority—[hear, hear]—a majority whom she would, as she might if only justice were done her, reclaim, convert, and edify [hear, hear].

Having enlarged somewhat on these topics, the Chairman proceeded to show that the Church of England was always a Protestant church, in the sense of protesting against error, whether Romish or other. This position, and the right of the Church to self-government by convocation, he defended by historical and authoritative citations. Mr. G. Hughes then rose to move:—

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the recent daring aggression of the Pope is to be attributed, in great measure, to the crippled state of the Church of England, the direct consequence of the long-continued suppression of her synodical functions; that the Church of England can deal with this aggression only in her corporate capacity, that is to say, in her national synod, which the 139th canon declares to be "the true Church of England by representation;" and that, therefore, the present emergency constitutes an additional plea for urging the revival of her synodical functions upon the basis of the existing provincial Convocations of Canterbury and York.

He declared, amidst great cheering, that it would be dishonest and ungrateful to deny the debt we owe to the writers of the "Tracts for the Times;" and described the Church as not only diseased, but helpless. The Rev. J. B. Sweet, in seconding the resolution, added:—"Romanists had been in the habit of talking triumphantly among our poor of the helplessness of the English Church, and the profanation of her service; and the Anti-state-church Association had delighted to echo the same topics." It having been arranged that the amendment should be heard on the address, the resolution was then put and carried by a large majority. Mr. D. Percival

moved the address, which, after the usual reference to Papal aggression, declared that the exercise of the right of convocation, involved in the divine constitution of the Church, guaranteed by Magna Charta, confirmed at the Reformation, and implied in the coronation oath, would prevent, or effectually resist, such aggressions, and rectify all internal grievances, concluded with the prayer—

That your Majesty will be graciously pleased to issue your Royal license to the Convocations of Canterbury and York, on their next assembling, according to custom, at the commencement of the session of Parliament, in order that, upon their advice, and with your Majesty's assent, such steps may be taken as shall be best calculated, not only to vindicate the Church of England from the recent aggression of the See of Rome, but to provide for the suppression within the Church of unsound doctrine of every description, by reason of which the Church is grievously divided, as well for the development of her internal resources in such wise as may best enable her to do her proper work in promoting the salvation of souls, and in dispelling the mists of ignorance, error, and superstition, by the bright beams of Christ's holy gospel.

Dr. Biber, in seconding the address, deprecated diving matters on to a separation of Church and State, delivering the Church of England, bound hand and foot, into the hands of the secular power—not into the hands of a consecrated Sovereign, but into the hands of a Prime Minister, who might be nothing more than the representative of the democracy [great applause]—who was not the Lord's anointed, who might have every creed ever thought of, and perhaps creeds never thought of [laughter], and in some instances no creed at all [continued applause]. Many of all opinions were in Parliament, and sat in her Majesty's Council through the toleration of the Church of England, or they never would have had that privilege. The Anti-state-church Association was allowed to promulgate its opinions provided they fell short of treason; so were the Chartists. The Methodists and other Dissenters were allowed to consult together from time to time to settle how they might make themselves more powerful, and it was the crying shame of the Church of England that she was not allowed the same liberty [cheers]. He (Dr. Biber) felt that he was pleading not only for Church emancipation; he was pleading for the emancipation of our Queen [loud cheers] from the fetters in which she was fast bound, so that she could not carry out her solemn vows "hear, hear," and "No." The Rev. J. E. Cox moved an amendment which negated every assertion in the Address, and opposed to the right of Convocation the prerogative of the Crown, and declared—

That, in the present agitated state of the Church, it could not conduce to peace, unity, or concord, were the houses of Convocation to be permitted to discuss any question of the faith or discipline of the Church of England, as already settled by her articles and formularies.

In the face of considerable "indisposition to hear him," he argued from Fuller, Hooke, and other Church authorities, in support of his proposition; and was followed by Mr. J. J. Cummins. Dr. Biber replied. The amendment was then put to the meeting by *assis and levés*. Thirty-four persons voted in its favour, and almost all the rest of the meeting against it. The address to the Queen, as originally proposed, was then carried amidst great cheering. Mr. Bell then moved the adoption of the two addresses to the Upper and Lower House of Convocation of Canterbury, in favour of the revival of synodical action. The Rev. Prebendary Clark seconded the motion, and it was carried almost unanimously. With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting then, at 6 o'clock, terminated.

SOUTHWARK.—A meeting was held yesterday at the Town-hall, Southwark, on the requisition of the inhabitants; the High Bailiff in the chair. Mr. Apsey Pellatt moved the first resolution:—

That in the deliberate and decided opinion of this meeting, the recent bull of the Pope, whereby he has parcelled out this kingdom into dioceses, to be "governed" by a so-called Archbishop of Westminster, and other Popish bishops, assuming territorial titles, is an insolent attack upon the civil and religious liberties of Great Britain [hear, hear], and an insidious and dangerous invasion of the rights of the throne and constitution of England, and that such arrogant pretensions ought to be met with the most determined and unyielding resistance [cheers] by all classes of her Majesty's subjects. We repudiate persecution on account of religion [hear, hear]; yet, as the Popish priesthood, notwithstanding the unjust pecuniary liberality of the Legislature and the Government towards Romanists, have now, by their introduction and advocacy of their canon law, republished their hostility to those free and tolerant principles which are the spirit of the English constitution, and the genius of Protestantism, we deem it alike impolitic and unsafe that the State should continue to cherish, by endowments, the Romish faith; and we call upon Lord John Russell, not only effectually to suppress all Papal power and pretensions in this realm and its dependencies, but to give a practical proof of his sincerity [loud cries of "Hear, hear!"] in the cause of civil and religious liberty, by bringing before Parliament a measure for the immediate abolition of the Maynooth grant [hear, hear, and cheers], and all other endowments of Popery, out of the public purse [cheers].

It was well known that he entertained somewhat ultra views, and he would not have hesitated to go a step beyond the scope of the present resolution, and to propose the abolition of endowments for the support of any religious sects [cheers]. He thought it most desirable to get their brethren of the Church of England to go with them as far as they could, and he believed Churchmen were as anxious as Dissenters could be for the discontinuance of all endowments for the support of the Roman Catholic religion [cheers]. Mr. J. Vickers, also a Dissenter, seconded the resolution. The High Bailiff read a letter from their representative, Sir W. Molesworth, written from Paris:—

SIR,—I consider the act of Pius IX., in bestowing English territorial titles on Dr. Wiseman, &c., to have been a foolish and impudent proceeding: [cheers, and cries of Oh, oh!] But, however much I may blame that act, I cannot approve of the contumely and abuse which in consequence of it have been cast upon our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects and their religion; nor could I, on account of it, consent in any way to depart from that wise policy which during the last twenty-five years has been pursued with regard to Roman Catholics in Ireland. Therefore, if, in the next session of Parliament, there should be proposed any bill of pains or penalties against Roman

Catholics, or any other measure in opposition to the principles of religious liberty and equality, I must oppose it [some cheering]. I must observe that it is in times of difficulty and popular excitement that great principles ought to be especially maintained and vindicated by those who believe in them. I would, therefore, remind my constituents that, in accordance with the principles of religious liberty and equality (which were the true principles of the Reformation), every man ought to be entitled to adopt the religious faith which he prefers, and to propagate it to the best of his abilities; that the State ought to interfere as little as possible in religious matters, and that every sect ought to be permitted to manage its spiritual concerns in the manner which it considers best. From these principles I cannot consent in any way to depart—however much I may condemn the conduct of the weak and vacillating Prince, whose grievous misgovernment of the Papal States I have lately witnessed—however much I may admit that his attempt to create English titles of honour is an invasion of the prerogative of our Sovereign, and an insult to the British nation—and however much I may be inclined to avenge that insult. In a short time Parliament will assemble, and her Majesty's Ministers will state the course they wish to pursue in this matter, and then I shall be able to determine whether I can, consistently with the principles which I have laid down, give them my support. In conclusion, let me earnestly deprecate all expressions of religious bigotry, intolerance, and animosity, and let me impress upon the minds of my constituents, that however blameable may have been the conduct of Pius IX., no blame can, on that account, be justly cast upon our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects [cheers and hisses].

Mr. Thwaites moved as an amendment:—

That in the deliberate and decided opinion of this meeting the recent bull of the Pope, whereby he has parcelled out this kingdom into dioceses, and claiming exclusive spiritual jurisdiction therein, is an arrogant assumption of power, which threatens the liberties of the British people, and merits a determined resistance by all classes of her Majesty's subjects; and as the Popish priesthood, notwithstanding the liberal spirit of the Legislature and the Government towards Romanists, have now, by their introduction and advocacy of their canon law, republished their hostility to those free and tolerant principles which are the true spirit of the English constitution, and the genius of real Protestantism, we deem it alike impolitic and unsafe that the state should continue to cherish by endowments the Romish, or any other faith [cheers]; and we call upon Lord John Russell to give a practical proof of his sincerity in the cause of civil and religious liberty by bringing before Parliament a measure for the immediate abolition of all endowments of religion out of the public purse [cheers and hisses].

Dr. Evans seconded and Mr. Townshend supported the amendment. Mr. W. Howard supported the resolution. Mr. Alderman Humphrey, the borough member, advised the substitution for it of Mr. Thwaites's amendment. How could they withdraw the grant to Maynooth while they continued to receive the *Regium Donum*? Several persons assured the Alderman that Dissenters repudiated the annual grant. Mr. Thwaites declined to alter his motion, and Mr. Pellatt to adopt it. A scene of extraordinary confusion ensued; three or four amendments were proposed by different persons, but were understood, amidst the hubbub which prevailed, to be rejected as informal by the Chairman. When order had been in some degree restored, the High Bailiff put Mr. Thwaites's amendment, which was declared to be lost, but by about only twenty-five or thirty hands. Mr. Shears, a member of the Established Church proposed, and Mr. E. Palmer seconded another motion, directed against Puseyism. The latter speaker was commenting upon the miracles and false doctrines of the Catholic Church, when he was stopped by a volley of hooting from a body on the right side of the platform. One of the party, an old grey-headed Irishman, came forward, and said his name was an honoured one: it was Curran. Silence being restored for a moment he spoke a few words, the purport of which we could not catch, except that he alluded to St. Thomas A'Beckett and the half million found in his tomb. He was proceeding, when the noise was resumed with tremendous energy, and the Chairman interposed. The motion was carried, with some verbal amendment; an address and petition voted, and the meeting broke up.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The minutes of the Committee of Permanence have been printed and distributed. They are considered likely to damage the President less than his adversaries. The most important revelation is the declaration of General Changarnier with regard to the dismissal of General Neumayer—that however deeply he may regret being deprived of the services of so useful a lieutenant, still it was a misrepresentation to consider him as hostile to the person and the rights of the President of the Republic. A minute has excited attention—

FOURTH SITTING, 5th SEPT.—The President communicated divers petitions from the department of the Meuse, conceived in identical terms, demanding that the power for life should be conferred on Prince Louis Napoleon.

It was reported that the Assembly would take measures for the prosecution of the *Constitutionnel* and *Pouvoir*. Of the deliberations of the Committee on M. Remusat's motion, little has transpired. It is said, however, that M. Baroche had promised to interdict from sale all journals attacking the Assembly in a disrespectful manner.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. MIAL.—In our advertising columns will be found apologies from the Rev. Messrs. Over and Cole, the acceptance of which by Mr. Mial, and a consent to pay costs, has terminated the proceedings which had been instituted by a Committee formed for that purpose.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15.

The arrivals of Grain fresh in this week are moderate, and short of Flour; nevertheless, the trade is very quiet for every article—the country markets being all dull, and the weather remarkably mild.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 840; foreign, 8,020 quarters. Barley—English, 2,180; foreign, 1,480 quarters. Oats—English, 1,770; Irish, 8,280; foreign, 1,810 quarters. Flour—English, 660; foreign, 8,400 casks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Line 0s. 6d.
Half a Column.....£1 10s. | Column..... £2 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The papers on Chancery abuses have been received. We hope to deal with the subject next week.

"John Ellaby."—There is nothing new in his suggestions, but that portion of them which would violate private liberty—and, therefore, we must be excused from publishing them. His Post-office order we will hand over to the British Anti-state Church Association.

"J. M. W."—We are well acquainted with the whole affair—and we advise silence. We have kept it ourselves, and, if obliged to break it, should be compelled to inflict pain on many. We, therefore, decline the publication of his letter.

"Index"—No! not "one word more."

"Thos. How."—They are only obliged to show, if called upon, that they have done the best they could. Not one of the points can be successfully contested.

"B. H."—Too rich—too rich for our columns!

Our Carmarthen correspondent will see that his anger was prematurely expressed, and his threat needless, as well as uncourteous. Surely, he knows enough of printers to give an editor the benefit of a doubt.

A Wigan correspondent should send his strictures to the committee of the offending society. The general reader will not be interested in them.

We have just entered upon a critical period of our national history. The Pope's letter, creating a Romish Hierarchy in England, cannot be disposed of without starting for discussion many questions affecting the relations of the Church to the State. Politics may be expected, therefore, for some months to come, to run in an almost exclusively ecclesiastical channel. Under such circumstances, a journal guided by the strictest reference to fixed principles in harmony with the dictates of reason, justice, and religion, must be looked upon by myriads of our countrymen as eminently worthy of support. Such a journal the *Nonconformist* professes to be. It points to its own columns, during the ten years of its career, as affording the best evidence of its claim to have acted up to its high profession. Not a religious newspaper, but a newspaper conducted on religious principle and with a religious end—not sectarian in any sense, but labouring incessantly to place all sects in a position at once independent and self-supporting—not dealing exclusively with ecclesiastical topics, but discussing with care and conscientiousness all the questions of the day, political, economical, social and moral—bound to no party—swayed by no clique—controlled by no hidden influence—the *Nonconformist* aims, besides furnishing a correct compilation of News, to pronounce judgment, on every matter with which journalism may properly meddle, in conformity with truth, and truth alone. In the discharge of this mission, it has earned for itself a public character which it may now refer to with proud satisfaction. In the past it finds ample encouragement for the future. It will ever maintain its independence intact. It will increase its efforts to combine with that independence every other quality which can enhance its value.

Friends desirous of circulating the above, can be supplied with any number of copies on application to the publishers. Should our friends in the country be able to suggest any mode of transmission, free of expense, they would confer a favour.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15, 1851.

SUMMARY.

THE publication of the Title and Index of the *Nonconformist* for 1850, abridges our customary space. The necessity, happily, will inflict no loss on the reader. We have very little in the shape of fact to communicate—and next to nothing to offer in the shape of comment. This, we are aware, is not always a guarantee for brevity—inasmuch as when events are few and barren, editorial pens are apt to become vagrant, and to wander on indefinitely, as if in search of a purpose. Divines, they say, are always most prolix when they have nothing to say. Gentlemen of the press are open to precisely the same charge. In busy times they are obliged to condense as much as possible—in dull ones they beat out a grain of sense into many square inches of verbose observation. The temptation is strong upon us at this moment—excited, perhaps, by our consciousness that we have no room to spare—but we will resist it, and despatch our remarks with such haste as we can.

The last of the counties have pronounced on the Papal letter. Cornwall and Carmarthen bring up the rear. The agitation may be fairly said, therefore, to have extended to the Land's-end—farther,

it cannot go, unless it travels across the ocean. We will not now follow it into remote districts, merely to see the same sentiments in their fiftieth dilution—though, for that matter, we shall not fare much better by fixing attention on what is passing nearer home. The Dissenting deputies have taken up their position with the vast majority of their countrymen, not, however, without earnest effort on the part of several to save the consistency of this nominally representative body. They have gone with the tide—let us hope the current will not carry them beyond their depth, for they have passed the boundaries of secure footing. The Puseyites are plucking up courage as the storm subsides—and at a great meeting held yesterday, demanded, as the best safeguard against Popery, the assembling of convocation. Against Roman Popery, the Convocation might present a barrier—at least, for a while—but the great body of the laity wish to be secure against Anglican Popery. Let the State Church, with its vast endowments, be once delivered over to the uncontrolled rule of ecclesiastics, and we may anticipate the issue. But of this there is little danger. The Queen will no more surrender her supremacy to Pusey than to the Pope.

And here it behoves us to say a word to the *Daily News*, who, in noticing some Church appointment made by the Bishop of Winchester, complains of it as a peculiar hardship, that the parishioners were not consulted. Why should they be? Will the *Daily News* tell us that? Do they pay him anything? Do they think to have a spiritual guide and teacher maintained for their advantage out of national funds, and have the free choice of him too? Church congregations, it is said, ought to have a voice in the selection of their clerical pastors. What justifies them to expect it? Where they pay the minister there is sense and justice in the complaint. Where they are content to be spiritually fed at the public expense, what right have they to claim liberty? "Beggars must not be choosers;" and it is, to say the least, indecorous to "look a gift-horse in the mouth." Let the laity of the Church of England take their losses with their gains. They have their incumbents for nothing—if they are worthless, they are at least equal to what is given for them. For our part, we see as strong an objection to surrender Church property to the irresponsible control of parish congregations, as to any other body. What belongs to the nation, ought not to be handed over without conditions to a sect.

We pass on to notice the Brighton church-rate case, which, it will be seen, has already found its way into the Arches' Court. It bears a considerable resemblance to the Braintree case, not yet finally disposed of—but is open, on the part of the churchwardens, to much more serious objections. Other topics, which appeared to us of more urgent and general importance, have prevented our giving to this local struggle the attention which it deserves. Nor can we this week discuss its merits. But we are not unobservant nor uninterested spectators—and we hope to deal with the whole subject in our next number, in an article which will do justice to all the parties concerned—not forgetting the Reverend Vicar.

We cannot quit ecclesiastical topics for the week, without first calling attention to the correspondence inserted in another column on the subject of the Bible-printing monopoly. We invited the editors of our religious journals, whose zeal against Papal aggression has been most conspicuous, to co-operate with us in releasing from fetters the best champion of Protestantism—the Word of God. So far as we know, they have not yet responded—other schemes of defence, probably, absorb their energies. Well! the work can go on without them. One of our correspondents has furnished our readers with ample directions to guide them in giving effective expression to their views and wishes in relation to this matter. We can only add, that we earnestly invoke prompt action. The means recommended require no man to wait and see what is done by his neighbours—let every man act at once, as if success depended exclusively upon his individual efforts.

Manchester seems to be very prolific of educational schemes. If we mistake not, Sir John Kay Shuttleworth, whose "Minutes of Council" were so famous, and have proved such a failure, was from that city. The Lancashire Public School Association has also its head quarters, if not its only ones, in the same place. And now we have another project from the same source. This last novelty is originated by the Rev. C. Richson, clerk in orders of the Cathedral. It is a kind of medley of all the plans now in operation and agitation—a matrimony between municipal educational power and "minutes of council." It is a curious incident that Manchester has vastly more school-room than it uses—and quite as much as, under any circumstances, it can want. We should not, however, be sorry to see that, or any other plan, locally tried. The experiment would at least tend to prove whether educational deficiencies in large towns are really owing to a want of educational means—and might save us from the chance of another huge and expensive failure.

The death of the Duke of Newcastle recalls old political associations, but stirs no present emotion. The direct descendant of a Plantagenet baron—the lord of ancient castles and a princely territory—a peer of the realm, a pillar of the State—he falls, like a withered trunk, not like a spreading oak; leaves no vacancy in the air, his shade not missed from the earth. Dying now in the course of nature, as he had sometime been dead to the course of events, he adds one more to that group of contemporary living which seems fast completing in the congregation of the dead. The actors in and symbols of the great changes against which he—poor man!—fought with childish petulance, have nearly all preceded him. That he fought in sincerity, and with stubborn consistency, is the highest praise that can be given him—nor is that small praise, contrasting him with the herd of his peers; with dukes crouching for a garter to a plebeian premier, and bishops voting with the fluctuations of a primate's life. Newcastle had his creed, and lived in it. He believed Newark, and Stamford, and a score of boroughs, were his, by divine gift or constitutional inheritance; and to the last he would "do as he liked with his own." Happily for him and all of us, there are powers that mock at our proprietorship and break our wills.

French politics have come to another crisis. A new ministry has been appointed, whose first trial of strength with the National Assembly showed a majority against them. General Changarnier has been dismissed, whereat the Assembly is in high wrath. A committee has been nominated to propose measures suited to the emergency, whose first act has been to request a copy of the Minutes of the Committee of Permanence, doubtless, with a view to throw in Louis Napoleon's teeth the charge of debauching the military at Satory. We have dealt with this topic in an article below.

The Schleswig-Holstein question is all but settled—may be certainly, unless Austria, as the executive arm of the Frankfort Diet, pushes her demands to insolence. The Statthalder have accepted the terms proposed by the commissioners, on the condition that Rendsburg and Friedrickstadt remain in the possession of the Schleswig-Holstein troops. We sincerely hope this vexatious and sanguinary contest will never be re-opened.

The United States have been enjoying a laugh at Austria's expense over the diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Webster and Mr. Hulse-mann, touching the appointment of Mr. Mann, some time back, to communicate with the Hungarians had they established their independence. Europe will reflect the gleeful and somewhat malicious smile—and, dismissing all small criticism as out of place, will join the senators of the United States in exclaiming, at the reading of Mr. Webster's vigorous missive, "Capital! Capital!"

FRANCE—A SCUFFLE FOR THE SWORD.

In the "good old times," now, happily, gone by, when gentlemen decided their differences by their skill in fencing, and proved their honour by disproving their morality, it sometimes happened that the combatants had a terrific struggle to get or to retain possession, as the case might be, of the only weapon which the previous conflict had left sound and serviceable. The moment was, of course, one of intensest interest. The alternative of life or death depended on the issue. The contest now raging in Paris between the Burgvases and the majority of the National Assembly on the one side, and the President of the Republic on the other, is similar, but with this difference—that the sword is conscious of the importance attached by both the contending parties to its possession. Every one but the actual antagonists can foresee the result. The sword will learn to estimate its own strength, and will eventually assume an arbitration to which both parties will be compelled to submit. In other words, the quarrels between Louis Napoleon and the Burgvases are preparing the way for a military dictatorship.

Louis Napoleon, assuredly, is not the man to win enthusiasm from the very prejudices of his opponents. He has exhibited no attributes of a commanding order. His name is his most fortunate inheritance. His election to the Presidency proved what paramount importance the French people set upon a name. He is, we believe, a votary of pleasure. His tastes are expensive—and in the gratification of them, he is heedless of the humiliation which it entails upon his morrow. He has spirit enough to resent being used as a tool—he has not self-denial enough to forego those engagements which he can never be in a position to fulfil but by becoming one. When he requires a dotation, France is sure to be thrown into a crisis. He has the cunning to frighten the professional politicians by a move which looks daring and perilous—and when their nerves have been sufficiently shaken, he strikes a bargain with them, withdraws his pretensions, and accepts a full purse. It is doubtful whether he has any serious design behind the mask of political swindler—some passages of his Presidential history suggest that he may have, and that beneath the surface of his actions he has a

larger and a truer heart than those who made, and wish to unmake, him, for their own sordid purposes. Be this as it may, certain it is, that Louis Napoleon's present design is to win over the military—and he seems resolved upon effecting it, if possible—whether by feasting officers and men at Satory, or by displacing Changarnier from his command at Paris.

The Burgraves who helped him to his seat, and who have ever since been plotting to help him off from it again, are far more despicable than their *parvenu* antagonist. The Burgraves are the *débris*, if we may so speak, of monarchical cabinets—men who have professionally served, at some time or other, under Louis Philippe. They began political life for private ends—and have very consistently trafficked in their country's interests with a view to better their own. Public principles they have none—truth, as truth, they do not value a rap. They can be all things to all men, according as their selfish advantage may be promoted by their professions. Now they are liberal, now conservative—at one time anti-Albionists, and at another advocates of an *enteinte cordiale*—decided secularists in education to suit one purpose, and to jump with another, out-and-out ultramontanes—attached, like limpets, to any dynasty which gives them sustenance and stability—Monarchists, Republicans, or Imperialists, as their own prospects may prescribe. They are the scum which has settled upon the surface of French society after several fermentations. That they are able, it would be childish to deny. That they wield powerful influences, is apparent from the entire tenor of Paris politics these three years' past. And that they are evermore deep in intrigues which they carry on without scruple behind a screen of hypocritical pretences, is a fact now pretty well recognised by the intelligent and honest of all parties in Paris. These men espoused Louis Napoleon for the dowry of political importance which his election would bring to themselves—and have been plotting a divorce ever since with a view to a similar benefit from a second engagement. They are now at open odds with their *protégé*—not, by any means, for the first time—but their game requires that they should not finally break with him just yet. Meantime, they are resolved upon one thing—that he shall not get in his own hands the power of the sword.

Such are the parties now contending for mastery on the political stage at Paris. The nation looks on with just that sort of interest which would be excited by a dramatic entertainment, in which there is an underlying consciousness that the whole is a sham. No principle is at stake—not even a system of policy. The struggle is one of parties representing little more than their own worthless selves. But in the mode of carrying on the contest, the future destinies of France are deeply involved. It matters, indeed, but little to the French people, which of the two parties has for the present the power of the sword. But it is of the last importance to France that they should not openly scuffle to possess it. For every such scuffle serves but to exalt the military to higher importance; and to familiarize them with the conviction that they are the real arbiters of the nation. It is plain that Changarnier already feels this. It suits him just now to throw his weight into the scale of the Burgraves—the self-styled “party of order.” And were he but sure of his military subordinates, it is probable that he would ere this have assumed a still more imperious style of speech and behaviour than he has yet ventured to exhibit. Louis Napoleon has dismissed him—the majority of the National Chamber adhere to him. A committee has been appointed to draw up measures adapted to the emergency. Their first step is to rip up the evidence which goes to prove Louis Napoleon's anxiety to stand well with the army. In such a struggle, it is a matter of indifference which party may be eventually obliged to succumb. Louis Napoleon's success would not be a success over military dictation—but only a change of its impersonation. The triumph of the Burgraves will only elevate Changarnier into a position from which he will be able to prescribe terms to themselves. The people feel that one master is, in all substantial respects, extremely like another master, as far as they are concerned—and hence care little for the issue.

This is one of the invariable results of a physical-force revolution. To this *dénouement* it is sure to come. Popular violence, anarchy, party intrigues, follow each other in quick succession, until the soldier steps in between exhausted antagonists, and retains, as his own, the power which all were eager to lend him for the occasion. It would seem impossible for an essentially military people to work out a single problem of national liberty. Round and round the same vicious circle they travel as surely as a mill-horse—beginning at insurrection, and ending at military despotism—ending there only to begin again. The continent will never develop in maturity the thick-knawn germs of popular progress, until it ceases to plow and reap by the sword. As yet, it only partially comprehends this great

truth. Some glimmering of it, however, is breaking into many minds—in Germany still more than in France. We doubt whether the existing system will go to pieces without another universal crash. But we cannot help cherishing the hope that the next great revolution will be carried on by the people, as at Hesse-Cassel, with individual passivity, instead of organized force—and that the secret of conquering a soldiery by stopping the supplies will be more generally understood and acted upon than now. The old system can produce nothing but the old results—and a scuffle for the sword will always end in making the keeper of the sword the judge from whom there lies no appeal. This is the hard lesson which European democracy has yet to learn—a lesson, however, which every contest like that between Louis Napoleon and the Burgraves will do something to imprint on its memory.

PROTECTION TO INGENUITY.

WHAT is property? Proudhon's famous phrase instantly replies, like a clap of thunder, “Property is plunder.” A general laugh is the rejoinder; for the dullest now perceives a grim jest at the expense of society, not a war-cry of anarchy, in that appalling epigram. Its author, and his disciples, to do them justice, disclaim it as an abstract proposition—they repeat it only as a taunt, bitter just in proportion as it is true. What, then, is property? Individual appropriation of public material, with the general leave, replies political philosophy—a stewardship, a responsible tenure, adds Christian morality. Industry, invention, inheritance, the donors of wealth, are not absolutely creative, but constructive—therefore must possession pay a perpetual rent upon its raw material, its building-ground. Whatever we have, was first bestowed—“freely ye have received, freely give.”

Whatever difference of opinion there may be on property in the abstract—whatever the degree of general indifference to abstractions—there is none on the necessity of protecting property in the concrete. It is the first requirement of civilization, the first result of good government, to reverse the “good old rule” of get and keep who can. The shield of society is thrown over possession;—sometimes to the dismissal of poverty with the exhortation, Go thou and get—sometimes to the securing of violence and fraud in their unjust gettings. Feudalism, the parent of modern European civilization, did the latter on the grandest scale. It secured property in land to organized robbers. That it made no recognition of property in thought, can scarcely be alleged against it as a blunder or a sin; since the author and the mechanic were but the retainers of the Church or court before the birth of the printing-press. The child of feudalism has perpetuated and complicated the former wrong—it has repaired the latter omission, but not in the spirit of justice, nor in sympathy with wisdom. The laws of land, of copy-right, and of patents, call loudly for quadrature with the principles of equity and the temper of the present times.

To the radical injustice of our law of landed property, and the barbarous complexity of its processes, we have often adverted. The right of authors in their books, is now rather an international than a domestic question. The law of patents—or the legal protection of the right of ingenuity to profit by its inventions—is a question which it is astonishing the English people should have permitted to slumber so long; and which is of immediate importance in the presence of the forthcoming Exposition.

The theory of the law of patents is, that the inventor has a primary right to benefit by his contrivance; and that, himself conferring advantages on the community, he should be required to pay no more for his protection than the expenses incidental to its certification—that is, its registry and accurate description. We need not dwell upon the glaring contrast between the theory and practice of law in this particular. It is known to every one, that the expense of “a patent” is such as to put it absolutely beyond the reach of one whose whole wealth is in his wits. Stories of poor men kept poor and rich men ruined by their inventions, are familiar to artizans as fairy tales to rustics. Charles Dickens has added one such, literally, to our “Household Words;”—in nearly any circle of workmen he could have found its original and its verification. Most of us has known some hard-handed, grey-eyed man, within whose shaggy head a cunning thought was one day born, of chemical or mechanic fact—who straightway became ambitious, abstracted, experimental, laborious—forgot his companions to potter with pipkins, blow-pipe, hammer, file, and drill—lengthened his work-day far into the night, perhaps gave up his shop for his private laboratory or lathe—long discomfited, never despairing—at last, shouting “Eureka” to his re-assembled mates—setting off to London on their few clubbed pounds, elate with the certainty of honour and the dream of wealth—yet returning, after long delay, penniless, spirit-broken; he who was invincible to the difficulties interposed by

Nature, vanquished by “the law's delay,” the costliness if not “the insolence of office”—and parting for a trifle with his beloved invention, to a man of business tact and capital enough to make of it a talisman of fortune. In Birmingham and Sheffield, Leicester and Nottingham, they will point you to swarthy or alipshod men, as the *inventors* of some patent engine or delicate device—to factory-masters and mill-owners as the *patentees*. Adam Warner has children by hundreds—more knowing if less learned, as unwearied and enthusiastic, as he—among our workpeople; the law of patents is the cruel hand and hammer of Gloucester, that crushes their mechanism or crucible before their eyes.

The urgency accorded to the subject by the Exhibition, is obvious: not only is it unseemly in the extreme to fetter Ingenuity while you fête his brother, Industry,—but many a man, treasuring his device in secrecy until better days or amended laws shall enable him legally to protect it, must refuse to exhibit his handicraft, lest its image should be taken and its precious secret purloined. We are glad, therefore, to find that very decided and hopeful efforts are being made to expedite this long-needed reform. The Society of Arts, the Association of Patentees, and other bodies, have their proposals ready to present, as well as their pleas to urge. A bill has also been drawn up, it is stated in the *Daily News*, “by a gentleman of the bar who has had considerable practice in patent cases,” which, if passed into a law, will limit the expense of any patent to one hundred pounds, and that payable in instalments. Under some such measure, our quick-witted working men and amateur mechanics would find encouragement and reward for every contrivance of utility, every work of constructive intellect, from a hairpin to a magnetic-engine. The promoters of this law of patent reform may address Parliament as did the great pleader for “unlicensed printing”—for mind is one in all its modes of working, and demands equal liberty in all—“Lords and Commons of England! consider what nation it is whereof ye are, and whereof ye are the governors,—a nation not slow and dull, but of a quick, ingenious spirit; acute to invent, subtle and sinewy in discourse, not beyond the reach of any point that human capacity can soar to.”

A DEN OF YOUNG THIEVES.—Thomas Carney, Edward Cripps, James Hussey, Thos. Williams, and Wm. Pontic, five ragged and filthy boys, were charged at the Southwark Police Court with trespassing on property belonging to the South Western Railway Company. Sergeant Harris, 6 L, stated that at three o'clock on the preceding morning he examined the arches under the terminus of the South Western Railway, and observed a hole capable of admitting a man's body in one of them situated in Granby-street, Waterloo-road. On looking through this aperture he discovered the prisoners, some of whom had pipes in their mouths smoking, while others were talking and laughing, and all seemed as if they were perfectly secure from discovery in their hiding-place. The moment he threw the light of his bull's-eye upon the group, they all started upon their feet, but the arch being enclosed on all sides, they had no opportunity of escape, and were secured without difficulty. They had worked holes, and undermined the arch in several places. In a hole covered with a piece of board, he found small parcels of coffee, sugar, pepper, candles, &c. There was also a quantity of coals and straw covering a portion of the ground. The magistrate then asked the witness if he knew the prisoners? The sergeant said that they had all been convicted of petty offences. Bent, the detective officer of the South Western Railway, said that a number of their companions were convicted some time ago for a similar offence, and that it cost the Company £75 to repair the arch which they damaged by taking up their quarters in it. Mr. A'Beckett said they were charged with trespassing on the Railway Company's premises, and for that offence he should commit Carney, being the worst amongst them, to six weeks' imprisonment; Cripps, Hussey, and Williams, to one month each; and Pontic to twenty-one days.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.—We have received, says the *Gateshead Observer*—and we can adopt the apologetic acknowledgment—a hundred, more or less, of reports of festive meetings, held at Christmas and New Year's time. They all run nearly in the following words:—On —, a soirée was held at —, when upwards of — ladies and gentlemen sat down to an excellent tea, provided for the occasion. The chair was occupied by —, who delivered an eloquent address. Messrs. Jones, Smith, Brown, Thompson, &c., &c., &c., also made admirable speeches; and the evening was kindly enlivened by the music of the Amateur Band. Mr. Hopeful sung “The Good Time Coming,” and “We'll Win the Day.” Thanks were voted to the Ladies and the Chairman, and the company separated highly delighted with the evening's proceedings.

A MEETING of parochial deputies in the Marylebone Court-house, on Friday, under the chairmanship of Lord Dudley Stuart, approved of the heads of a bill expounded by Mr. Toulmin Smith, to establish a responsible Metropolitan Board of Sewers, by making districts with self-governing prerogatives, defining the duties of the separate boards, and arranging a combined action for the whole.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Nothing had been done in the formation of a new cabinet up to Wednesday last. On the afternoon of that day, at two o'clock, eight of the leading parliamentary chiefs, MM. Dupin, Thiers, Molé, de Montalembert, Daru, de Broglie, Berryer, and Odillon Barrot, were sent for to the Elysée. During their absence a thousand speculations prevailed in the Assembly as to the result of their conference with the President. At half-past five they came back. The house thronged about them to hear the upshot of the interview, which was as follows:—Unanimous in demanding the maintenance of General Changarnier in his command, they found the President inflexible in the contrary determination. The President declared his firm will to respect the constitution and the prerogatives of the Assembly; but he said that he wished also that his own prerogatives should be respected, and that he could not consent to remain the subordinate of General Changarnier. He went so far as to say that the Assembly might, if it wished, dissolve the army of Paris, or give the command to whom it pleased—to Gen. Cavaignac, for instance—but maintain General Changarnier in his post, he would not. So positive was the language of the President on this point that no further answer was possible on the part of the eight burgesses, who accordingly retired.

The Assembly adjourned in great agitation at the prospect of a Billault (Republican) Ministry, and Cavaignac in command of the army. Not till Friday was the suspense terminated, when the official *Moniteur*, hitherto silent, announced the modified Ministry before expected.

M. Rouher Justice.
M. Drouyn de Lhuys Foreign Affairs.
General Regnaud de St. Jean
d'Angély War.
M. Théodore Ducos Marine and Colonies.
M. Baroche Interior.
M. Mauguin Public Works.
M. Bonjean Commerce.
M. Parieu Public Instruction.
M. Fould Finance.
M. Drouyn de Lhuys holds the Marine, also, *ad interim*.

The *Moniteur* also contained decrees, countersigned by the Ministers of the Interior and War, revoking the decrees of the 20th of December, 1848, and the 11th of June, 1849, which placed the National Guards and troops of the First Military Division under General Changarnier; and appointing to those commands respectively General Baraguay d'Hilliers and General Perrot. The new Commander of the First Military Division has issued an order defining his "mission"—"to reserve to each grade of the army the influence and the authority which devolve upon it according to the regulations; to respect and make be respected, on all occasions, the rights of the powers established by the constitution; to support energetically the authorities in the execution of the laws."

At the meeting of the Chamber, the business of the day was, of course, pushed aside. After several interrogations and explanations, M. de Remusat proposed the appointment of a committee to report on the emergency, which was carried, amidst much excitement, by 330 to 273—tantamount to a ministerial defeat. The committee included Cavaignac and Lamartine; but its report, nevertheless, could scarcely fail to be hostile to the new ministry. M. Dupin was called in to assist its deliberation, and presently M. de Broglie appeared, on its behalf, to request the Assembly to authorize the submission to it of the *procès verbaux* of the Committee of Permanence, which was granted.

The committee held a long sitting on Sunday. Its report is not expected before the middle of the week. The Assembly is engaged in appointing a committee for examining the several propositions relative to the arrest of representatives for debt.

GERMANY.

The proceedings of the Prussian Chambers, which were reopened on the 3rd, now divides interest with those of the Dresden Assembly; but nothing has transpired more noteworthy than the ministerial declaration, in reply to M. Camphausen, that the Government had assumed a decidedly hostile position against all revolutions and revolutionists.

Little transpires of what passes in the Conferences. In the first commission a proposal for the organization of the highest Diet authorities was made to the following effect:—"The central power to consist of seven factors (*factoren*) and nine votes. Two of these factors, with two votes, to be Austria and Prussia. The remaining five votes to be divided among the remaining states. This council of states to possess the executive—in exceptional cases, the legislative power also. The legislative body, consisting of the plenium of the princes and free states of Germany, to assemble once a year." On this proposition being set forth, Bavaria claimed an entire vote, which claim was neither contested by Austria nor by Prussia. Wurtemberg claimed a fourth vote. Saxony and Hanover made a similar demand; so that one vote only remained for the rest of Germany. The second commission has separated, with the alone result of a lengthened protest. The third commission is occupied with commercial matters; its proceedings watched by deputations from the free-traders of Hamburg and Stettin—the former place represented by Messrs. Ross and Hargreaves, and the latter by Messrs. Gudicke and Rahm.

Two political friends have come off at Cologne—the first against an article published in the *West Deutsche Zeitung*, and the second against an article

in the *Kölnische Zeitung*. The editor of the *West Deutsche Zeitung* was accused of "exciting hatred among the different classes of society." The article consisted of phrases translated from the French journals, in which the writers declaim against priests, employers, the well-to-do, and the employer class generally. Its author has been condemned, but in the minimum penalty. The other inculpated article, that of the *Cologne Gazette*, contains, according to the public prosecutor, the two crimes—1. An affront to the reverence of majesty; and 2. Calumny of the minister. The jury acquitted the editor of the *Cologne Gazette* on both these charges. This verdict has all the more significance, inasmuch as the accused and his advocate each frankly admitted the facts, and rather turned the trial into an attack on the King and his minister than made a defence. The advocate for the defence cited the words of the King delivered on different occasions since March, 1848, by which it appeared as clear as day that what he had promised one day he had revoked another.

The Schleswig-Holstein struggle is virtually over. The Assembly resolved, in a secret sitting, on the 11th, by a majority of 42 against 26 votes, to authorize the acceptance of the demands of the commissioners; but only on the condition that Rendsburg and Freidricksdort remain in the possession of Schleswig-Holstein troops. The joint demands of Austria and Prussia are understood to be—the Schleswig-Holstein army to be withdrawn over the Eider, and reduced to a third of its present force; the Danes also to reduce their army in Schleswig, nevertheless being at liberty to maintain garrisons on all points of danger, even in Rendsburg; the Assembly to be dissolved; the Stadtholderate to remain till two German and one Danish commissioners undertake the direction of affairs; with a guarantee for the release of prisoners, or a general amnesty.

The Hessians continue to suffer severely at the hands of the Federal Commissioners. It appears that the measures of compulsion are divided into four different grades, and that the number of soldiers which are quartered upon one domicile varies, according to circumstances, from ten to fifty. These numbers are doubled whenever the persons so afflicted presume to complain. The soldiers thus quartered on the citizens are entitled to board and lodging and to a pecuniary remuneration, which is fixed for a private at four groschens per day, for a sergeant at eight, and for an officer at sixteen groschens. Some respectable citizens have actually been beaten with rods.

THE EAST INDIES.

Telegraphic despatches, anticipating mails that left Bombay on the 17th ult., inform us only of a trifling encounter at the Kohat frontier, between the British troops, under Major Taylor, and the Wuzer; the latter were repulsed by the British troops, and only one wounded. Malignant fever and dysentery are unhappily decimating the troops in the Punjab. The Indian papers have late news from New South Wales, from which it appears there had been heavy gales, in which sundry vessels had gone ashore and been wrecked. Violent rains had fallen in the interior. The Legislative Council had passed a vote against the transports of convicts in the colony.

WEST INDIES.

The latest accounts describe the devastations of cholera in Jamaica as having reached their climax, and it was hoped, begun to abate. In Spanish Town and Kingston, the disease has suddenly almost disappeared. There are no comprehensive data given on which an estimate of deaths and sicknesses can be founded, but in the place thereof most harrowing details. The prisoners are employed, in parts, in making coffins, yet could not overtake the mortality, so that the dead were frequently burned.

Papers from British Guiana, to December 14th, state that the Court of Policy was discussing, and likely to adopt, a measure for establishing boards of health at Georgetown and New Amsterdam, in anticipation of the appearance of the cholera there. They also describe a serious military riot at Berbice. The police arrested some soldiers, and took them to the station-house; a body of the companions of the prisoners came down on the station-house, attacked the police and the inhabitants who joined them, and were only prevented from effecting a rescue by the arrival of the Commander-in-chief and the officers of the corps. Many persons received serious wounds.

AMERICA.

The United States Senate has been occupying itself with the remarkable correspondence between Mr. Webster and the Austrian Minister at Washington, respecting the appointment of Mr. Dudley Mann to communicate with the Hungarians had they established their independence. The Austrian Minister charges on the American a departure from the principle of non-intervention, the fundamental of American policy; and hints that Mr. Mann was no better than a spy. The offence, however, Mr. Hulsemann states, might have been overlooked altogether but for the allusion to the subject in General Taylor's message to Congress. The Austrian government is of a forgiving disposition, and, therefore, after intimating his protest, Mr. Hulsemann goes on to declare that the intentions of his governments are, at present, amicable and pacific. Mr. Webster's answer is pitched in a way that will, probably, ruffle the decorous conventionalities of Vienna. The message of the late president, he intimates, was a purely domestic matter, with which foreigners have nothing to do. He criticises, in a tone pretty closely bordering on badinage, Mr. Hulsemann's reasons for having been so late in making his protest. He explains the interest of the American people in the Hungarian struggle by a reference to those "well-

known circumstances" in their history which have made them, he says, the representatives to the world of "purely popular principles of government." He quotes with telling satire the discernment of "that very intelligent and distinguished personage, the Emperor Joseph the Second," who observed, in a letter to his Minister in the Netherlands, in 1787, "it is remarkable that France, by the assistance which she afforded to the Americans, gave birth to reflections on freedom." Mr. Hulsemann complains that the Austrian Government was called an "iron rule," and Kossuth spoken of with respect. Mr. Webster retorts:—

No state, deserving the appellation of independent, can permit the language in which it may instruct its own officers, in the discharge of their duties to itself, to be called in question, under any pretext, by a foreign power. But, even if this were not so, Mr. Hulsemann is in an error in stating that the Austrian Government is called an "iron rule" in Mr. Mann's instructions. That phrase is not found in the paper; and in respect to the honorary epithet bestowed, in Mr. Mann's instructions, on the late chief of the revolutionary government of Hungary, Mr. Hulsemann will bear in mind, that the Government of the United States cannot justly be expected, in a confidential communication to its own agents, to withhold from an individual an epithet of distinction of which a great part of the world thinks him worthy, merely on the ground that his own Government regards him as a rebel. At an early stage of the American revolution, while Washington was considered by the English Government as a rebel chief, he was regarded on the continent of Europe as an illustrious hero. But the undersigned will take the liberty of bringing the Cabinet of Vienna into the presence of its own predecessors, and of citing for its consideration the conduct of the Imperial Government itself. In the year 1777, the war of the American revolution was raging all over these United States; England was prosecuting that war with a most resolute determination, and by the exertion of all her military means to the fullest extent. Germany was at that time at peace with England; and yet an agent of that Congress, which was looked upon by England in no other light than that of a body in open rebellion, was not only received with great respect by the ambassador of the Empress Queen at Paris, and by the Minister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who afterwards mounted the Imperial throne, but resided in Vienna for a considerable time; not, indeed, officially acknowledged, but treated with courtesy and respect; and the Emperor suffered himself to be persuaded by that agent to exert himself to prevent the German powers from furnishing troops to England to enable her to suppress the rebellion in America. Neither Mr. Hulsemann nor the Cabinet of Vienna, it is presumed, will undertake to say that anything said or done by this Government in regard to the recent war between Austria and Hungary is not borne out, and much more than borne out, by this example of the Imperial Court. It is believed that the Emperor Joseph the Second habitually spoke in terms of respect and admiration of the character of Washington, as he is known to have done of that of Franklin; and he deemed it no infraction of neutrality to inform himself of the progress of the revolutionary struggle in America, nor to express his deep sense of the merits and the talents of those illustrious men who were then leading their country to independence and renown. The undersigned may add, that in 1781 the Courts of Russia and Austria proposed a diplomatic congress of the belligerent powers, to which the Commissioners of the United States should be admitted.

Mr. Webster concludes by politely complimenting the Austrian Government on its recent progress in liberalism:—

The President has perceived with great satisfaction that, in the constitution recently introduced into the Austrian empire, many of these great principles are recognised and applied, and he cherishes a sincere wish that they may produce the same happy effects throughout his Austrian Majesty's extensive dominions that they have done in the United States.

This correspondence was presented to the Senate on the 30th ult. The Austrian minister's letter was received with "considerable merriment"—that of Mr. Webster was pronounced "capital," and was proposed to be honoured by the printing of 10,000 extra copies! which, however, was negatived. A Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* remarks:—"During the denunciations of Austria and Russia by Mr. Magnum and Mr. Walker, Mr. Bodisco, the Russian minister, was in the lobby shrugging his shoulders in a very startling manner. The more conservative and cautious tone of Mr. Clay, however, evidently relieved him."

The case of a fugitive slave, now pending before the Courts in New York, excites a great interest throughout the country. Every effort is made by able counsel to give him all the protection which the law affords. The cause is managed with great zeal on both sides, but with no demonstrations of violence.

A great impulse has been given to industry and enterprise on the Island of Juan Fernandez. A company has been formed with the exclusive privilege from the Government of occupying that island for a specified term of years. The object of the Government in this arrangement is to colonize and cultivate the island, for which purpose it presents remarkable facilities. It abounds in every variety of agricultural products, the climate is fertile, and there is a safe and commodious harbour for all commercial operations. A communication will be established immediately between Valparaiso and Copiapo, in the first instance by sailing vessels, and afterwards by steamers. It is supposed that the island will soon become a place of fashionable resort!

Dates from Nicaragua are to the 18th of November. The ports of San Salvador were then blockaded by the English, and those of Nicaragua were threatened. The troubles arose from a misunderstanding with a German Jew, who pretended to be an American commercial agent, but was some time since appointed as magistrate at San Juan by the English Consul. In the exercise of his functions he

sentenced a number of Nicaraguan boatmen to be flogged, in the presence of Mr. Chatfield, who, it is said, assisted in the punishment. This produced a great excitement in the interior, which led to acts of retaliation. Upon this, the English Vice-Consul claimed redress of the Nicaraguan Government, ordering the ports alluded to above to be put in blockade.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The report of the committee on the proposition of M. B. Raspail, for authorizing legislatively the marriage of priests and persons in holy orders, has been presented to the French Assembly. The committee expresses its opinion that the Assembly cannot seriously enter on the question; that the proposition is full of dangers and inconveniences; and that only priests who have renounced their allegiance to the Church could avail themselves of it. The report therefore recommends it not being taken into consideration.

On the 30th October, an article signed by M. Viennot, reflecting on M. C. Hugo, one of the editors of the *Evenement*, appeared in the *Corsaire*, of which M. Viennot is an editor. M. C. Hugo took offence at this, and sent M. Méry and M. Dumas, the eminent authors, to demand reparation. An explanation was given; but some misunderstanding subsequently arose, and a duel was resolved on. As, however, M. C. Hugo is a very young man, and M. Viennot a very old one, it was settled that M. Viennot's son should fight in his place. The meeting took place with swords in the wood of Meudon, and M. C. Hugo was slightly wounded. On Saturday, M. Viennot, junior, and his seconds, M. de la Pierre and M. de Grimaldi, and the two seconds of M. C. Hugo, M. A. Dumas and M. Méry, were tried before the Tribunal of Correctional Police for having been concerned in the duel. Each of the accused gave explanations; and in the course of his, M. A. Dumas said, that he only consented to act as second to M. C. Hugo on the express wish of his father, M. Victor Hugo, that he should fight. The Tribunal condemned M. Viennot, M. de la Pierre, and M. de Grimaldi, to 100 francs each; M. Méry and M. Dumas to 200 francs each.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

Some days before her death, which took place lately, Mademoiselle Eliza Forgeot, ex-directress of the Théâtre Français at London, was conversing with some friends, when some one knocked at her door, and her femme de chambre whispered some words in her ear. "It is my marchande de modes come to try me on a new dress," said the actress; "will you come to see it?" She then led the way to her dressing-room, and her friends who followed her were surprised and pained to see that the new gown was—a coffin. The coffin was in rosewood, lined with white satin, and was placed against the wall. She entered it to try it. "Yes," she said, smiling, "it fits well, and I am pleased with it."—*Galignani's Messenger*.

Madame Laffarge has been transferred from the prison in which she was confined to a mad-house (*maison de santé*).

The President of the French Republic has given the Cross of the Legion of Honour to seventy-four old soldiers of the Republic and the Empire.

Accounts from Madrid of the 3rd inst. state, that the Duke of Valencia, accompanied by all his colleagues, waited the night before on the Queen, and tendered her Majesty the collective resignation of the Cabinet. The Queen refused to accept the resignation of her Ministers, who consequently retained their portfolios by virtue of a royal order. It appears that the Duke took offence at a cold reception he had experienced from Queen Maria Christina, and prevailed on his colleagues to adopt that resolution.

The chief actors in the proceedings at Rome, in May, 1849, when the confessionals of the churches were burned, Ciceroacchio and Carbonarelli, have been condemned to fifteen months' of forced labour.

A riot took place in Genoa on the 3rd instant. Several persons were wounded. In order to insure the tranquillity of Italy, the French Government proposes to station sundry steamers along the coast.

The Austrian corps marching towards Holstein contains a Hungarian regiment which served in the insurrection. There are also a number of Hungarian officers of rank condemned to serve as privates in all the Austrian regiments: Count Sandor is doing duty as a common artilleryman.

A great opposition to the Austrian monopoly of tobacco and cigars has been got up in Hungary, where the eternally smoking population suffer severely from the restriction laid upon their favourite pastime. It is, however, a fruitful subject of discontent everywhere, and it is not surprising that the discontented party in Hungary should lay hold of it.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 25th ult. say, that on the 3rd of October a terrible tempest broke out at Kirgis, where the horde of Korin generally establishes its camps, and 166 persons were killed, as also were 205,600 sheep, 1,292 horses, 490 camels, and 380 oxen. During eight days the soil was covered with snow to the depth of 5½ yards.

The Sultan has issued a firman granting the same privileges to the Anglican Church in Constantinople as those enjoyed by the Roman Catholic creed.

A new method of stopping railroad trains has recently been discovered in the United States. Electricity is the means used. The plan contemplates the arrangement of a galvanic battery on the locomotive, under the eye and hand of the engineer, with a rod running thence to each wheel in the train, con-

nected with the different clogs or brakes, and to be connected with the battery by a touch, so as to apply simultaneously and instantly any desirable amount of pressure to every clog.

Letters from Turin of the 4th inst. confirm the accounts of the death at Aleppo of General Ben. He died in the Turkish faith, and was buried with military honours.

GERMAN HONOURS CONFERRED ON THE DISCIPLE AND FRIEND OF DR. JENNER.—CARLSBAD.—The Emperor of Austria having conferred the Golden Cross of the Order of Civil Merit on the Nestor of Bohemian physicians, the Chevalier, Jean de Castro, M.D. (born at Geneva, 1770), the friend and apostle of Edward Jenner, the honour thus bestowed on one of our most distinguished physicians was publicly celebrated in Carlsbad, on the 19th of December, to the great satisfaction of all its inhabitants.

The alleged discovery by Mr. Paine, of Worcester, Massachusetts, by which water may be converted into light, heat, and motive power, is again attracting much attention, and is pronounced by competent judges, to whom it has been submitted for examination, to accomplish everything which had been claimed for it by its author.

Cincinnati, the "Queen City of the West," has a population of 115,590. By the last census, in 1840, it was 46,382, showing an increase of 69,208, or about 150 per cent. in ten years.

A curious case was a few days ago submitted to the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Montpellier. A priest of the diocese of Montpellier was brought before it, on the charge of wearing the ecclesiastical costume, though prohibited by the bishop from so doing for having committed certain acts of fraud. The public prosecutor contended that the defendant had, by wearing the costume after the prohibition, violated article 259 of the Penal Code, which forbids "the public wearing, by any person, of any costume to which he is not entitled." The priest, on the contrary, maintained that, as he had appealed to the archbishop against the bishop's sentence, he was warranted in wearing the costume until the appeal should be decided. A good deal of learned discussion took place between the public prosecutor and the advocate for the defendant, and eventually the tribunal fined the priest 50f.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Her Majesty and the Royal Family remain at Windsor, enjoying their accustomed health and exercise.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Intelligence was received at Birmingham, on Thursday afternoon, that an accident of a very alarming character had occurred to Sir Robert Peel. It seems that the hon. baronet was out hunting in the neighbourhood of Fazeley; the horse stumbled, threw his rider, and fell on him in such a way as to seriously injure Sir Robert's head. He was taken up senseless, and thought to be in a very precarious state; but the injuries sustained are now found to be slight.

The Earl of Dunraven (late Viscount Adare) has resigned his seat in Parliament for Glamorganshire, by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds. His reason for resigning is the close official relation, as Lord-Lieutenant, which has lately connected him with the Irish county of Limerick.

The Queen has granted pensions on the Civil List of £100 a year each, to Mrs. Belzoni, the aged widow of the celebrated traveller, and to Mr. Poole, the author of *Paul Pry*, and of several contributions to periodical literature, who is a great sufferer from bodily infirmities.

The recent statement in reference to Dr. Kitto's infirmities—that he is both deaf and dumb—is corrected, on "the best authority;" only the former of these misfortunes is suffered by him.

M. Soyer has taken possession of Gore House, opposite the Industrial Palace, and he says, "It will be my study to devote this establishment entirely for the display of the gastronomic art, where I am now making preparations to accommodate thousands daily at my Symposium of all Nations."

Mr. Rowbotham, a clock and watchmaker of Hampstead, died recently at the age of 90. He told his son, and many other persons, that in his youth the Upper Terrace Avenue, on the south-west side of Hampstead Heath, was known by the name of "The Judges' Walk," from the circumstance of prisoners having been tried there during the plague of London. He further stated that he had received this information from his grandmother.—*Notes and Queries*.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.—So late as Monday morning the papers announced that his Grace of Newcastle had somewhat rallied, and no immediate danger was apprehended. He was then already beyond the reach of revival or relapse—he died on Sunday afternoon at Clumber-park, in the presence of almost all his immediate relatives. The deceased Duke was born on the 30th of January, 1785.

Accessibility takes away, instead of bestowing, the zest. Sir Walter Scott admitted that he had never visited Melrose Abbey by moonlight; and L. E. L., who had lived most of her life in London, bade her last farewell to England without having once entered the doors of Westminster Abbey.—*Morning Chronicle*.

LITERATURE.

MORE LITERATURE OF "THE PRESENT CRISIS."

WE have been unable to keep pace with the numerous pamphlets and larger works pouring in on us, having for their subject the Popish question—in a variety of aspects, and in its relation to other ecclesiastical topics. It is something encouraging to find, that a large number of these later publications advocate views in complete accordance with our own; and that those to which we cannot accord entire approval are better in feeling, and more just in opinion, than works which have before passed through our hands. We wish, however, that many gentlemen had hesitated to rush into print. Sermons on the prevailing topic, which may have been singularly valuable to particular congregations, and important in vindication of ministers themselves, did not demand a wider audience unless they brought new thoughts or calming suggestions to the discussion—and this very few have done. When the troubled sea of controversy is casting up its mire and dirt, he is not wholly guiltless who adds anything thereto—and he alone to be praised, who introduces the controlling power of fresh truth or a great and worthy name.

The small shot discharged in the present warfare has been neither abundant, nor very telling. We may as well get rid of the lighter works which fall under this description, before we take up the graver productions before us. *A Missile for Papists* (Partridge and Co.), professes to be written "by the Ghost of Harry the Eighth's Fool;" it is not without power for hard hits, but, on the whole, is clumsy and unsuccessful. The assumed authorship is very ill sustained;—but what consistency or effectiveness is to be expected from "the ghost of a fool?"—*Sainte Impudentia, or a Pilgrimage to Westminster* (Partridge and Co.), contains the "wonderful history of a Pope, a Cardinal, a Lion, and a Bull," in six sketches; being caricature brought to the aid of religious zeal. It is, however, poor caricature, wanting humour and point. It is a surprise to us that good people, who have sternly denounced the introduction of *Punch* into "pious families," should approve this imitative following of *Punch*—at a very remote distance, certainly—when it suits their purpose or prejudice.—*A Paper Lantern for Puseyites*, by "Will o' the Wisp" (Smith and Elder), is a new and revised edition of some clever and humorous verses, in the shape of letters from the "Rev. Hilary Oriel" to the "Rev. Clement Loyola." Mr. Oriel passes by the road of Love and Marriage, under the influence of a woman of good sense, from the dreary inanities of Puseyism to a rational and human state of existence. It is intended to evoke the influence of woman, and to raise the bulwark of the bright and cheerful English hearth, against both Rome and Anglican Romanizers.—*Anti-Popery, and all its Inroads*, is the lucid title of a letter of reply to "Mr. Edward Miall," on his tract, "The Pope and the Prelates." The author is a "JOSEPH INDE, minister of God's word for thirty years, at Chard, Somersetshire;" and it is published by Seeleys. Further, we say nothing—except that we were in conscience compelled to name it here, in connexion with other amusing publications, as a unique specimen of stupidity.

We turn to more serious and important works. We think it can hardly be necessary to say anything of Dr. CUMMING'S *Notes on the Cardinal's Manifesto* (Hall and Co.), as they are, doubtless, widely spread; but we may ask whether the recommendation of *fine imprisonment*, and *transportation*, for all who may take any ecclesiastical title with territorial jurisdiction, or any "local title" from any village or town in England or Scotland, on the authority of the Pope, or "any other pretended authority"—is a measure to which our English good sense and our Protestant Non-conformity can give even a passing countenance? If approval of such a proposal be wrung from the fears and foolishness of people whose faith in Protestantism rests on its formal institutions, and not on its truth and vitality, we can yet hear the scornful laugh mingling with indignant denunciation, with which this precious piece of consummate folly is rejected, by those who do not believe in the territorial rights of any church; and who can detect the cloven foot of *Establishmentarianism* in the proud pretensions of the Scotch Presbyterian, as well as in the High-Churchism, which now seeks to trade in the Protestant earnestness of Dissenters, for the advantage of a haughty and popish episcopal sect.

The Rev. CHARLES STOVEL has published a Lecture entitled, "*Papal Aggressions, and the obligations of Christian Citizens to repel them*" (Green), which commands respect for its intelligence and fulness of information. The difficulty which Mr. Stovel sees in the measure of Rome is, that "English subjects at home should be ruled, at the same time, by a Roman Pontiff and an English Queen;" and he proposes, as a security for us, "that some legal form of registration be obtained of all who, as Catholics, claim to be tolerated

in England and Scotland; that, after the year 1851, no Catholic be tolerated, if home-born, after a given age; if from abroad, after so many days from his landing; except he can produce a legal certificate of his registration," which shall "contain an abjuration of the Papal civil power of any kind whatever in the accomplishing of any religious object." But on Mr. Stovel's own showing, that "Popery allows duplicity with heretics"—justifies falsehood—dispenses from all truth and rectitude for the sake of the Church—it would seem that such abjuration of the civil power of the Pope would be worth nothing; and, despite its solemnity and legal record, would oppose no barrier to the thing dreaded—the secret government of the Pontiff. But then, if detected, "to suffer for perjury" is the punishment Mr. Stovel prescribes. Surely, at the present time, any subject of the Queen, dwelling at home, and acting under the secret counsels, or seeking to give effect to the designs, of a foreign temporal power, is amenable to the law for something more than perjury—and yet the offences we describe are just those alone which would be a violation of the legal certificate of Mr. Stovel's registered Catholic. We see nothing whatever in such a proposal, but a complication, abridgment, and eventual destruction of a true toleration. We might have answered it more briefly by saying that, according to our principles, Government has no right to know or to ask what is any man's religious conviction, or to what Church he belongs. Anything which concedes that government may pass from its clearly definable sphere of social equity, to the mere recognition authoritatively of the existence of religions in the state, confuses the boundaries of politics, and opens the way for the false legislation which has created religious establishments, fostered persecution, and insulted with "toleration" those who demand religious liberty as an indefeasible right. Many other matters in Mr. Stovel's pamphlet are subject to strong objection; and we confess, with much respect, to seeing no practical end of any importance whatsoever which its suggestions would promote.

Plain Words to Plain People, by Rev. W. FORSTER (Ward), ought to have been noticed before. It occupies what might be called mid-ground, and contains many valuable suggestions. We humbly submit, however, that when it is intimated by Mr. Forster, and other writers, that there is a great difference between conceding the privileges (we would rather say, recognising the rights) expressed by the Emancipation Act, and permitting the assumptions put forth in the late bill,—and that to suffer these claims is to give room for the "re-construction of infernal machines of torture, and a rekindling of the fires of Smithfield,"—it is lost sight of, in such statements, that Catholics in this country, notwithstanding all liberty conceded, or power grasped, are under the common law; and that torturing or maltreating the body of any of her Majesty's subjects, or murdering by fire, each is an offence punishable by the common law, without any special enactment or national uprising, "to repel such insolent and insidious attempts" on the flesh and lives of British citizens.

The Rev. A. J. MORRIS'S *Roar of the Lion* is, we hope, sometime since, in the hands of many of our readers. He deals with aspects of the Romish movement, which will be of interest and vital importance to Protestants so long as Rome is the seat of the Papal Church. We do not praise this discourse for full coincidence with our own opinions—so far as immediate views of "the crisis" are at all indicated—but for deeply thoughtful and profitable suggestions on the great spiritual duties of earnest Protestants.—*Look at Home; or a Word to Protestant Alarmists* (Kent and Co.), by the Rev. B. KENT, of Norwood, will be a rich treat to those who are heartily tired of invective and abuse. It is full of sound argument and Christian sentiment, adorned with no ordinary share of real eloquence. We cannot better recommend it than by a short quotation:—

"The History of England contains no pages more infamous and contemptible than those which record Protestant excitement against Popery. Shall we not be at length instructed in the only method of putting a stop to this great and growing delusion? Shall we never learn that we can only counteract incessant evil by incessant good; by patient teaching; by reaching the hearts and judgments of men by kindness and truth; by rescuing Protestantism from its cold, unattractive spirit, its neglect of the poor, its proverbial 'respectability,' its insolent sectarianism, its infinitesimal denominations? In all these things, what is there to attract the poor and the ignorant? Are our chapels and churches fitted to entice them? Who will venture among us if he is not already one of us? The Catholic chapel invites the multitude by its comfort, its warmth, its delightful singing, its appeals to the imagination. The Protestant chapel is dedicated to Reason. Little things, such as regular attendance, singing, comfortable seats accessible to the poor—not as poor, but as men—are not considered as of much importance by us. But no one undervalues little things without suffering for it, and we are paying now in our bitter mortification the penalty of our neglect."

Protestant Nonconformity and the Papacy, a lecture by the Rev. J. GLENDENNING, of Huddersfield, is as clear, concise, and comprehensive a state-

ment of the whole question raised by the "Bull," as we have yet seen. It ought to have a London publisher, that it may be generally attainable.—*The Duties of Dissenters in the Present Crisis*, by the Rev. J. J. BROWN, of Reading, is also deserving of the highest commendation for calm reasoning and forcible exhortation. He reverts "from fears and vaticinations to first principles;" and seeks to use the excitement of the present time for "awakening attachment to our principles, and consistency and earnestness in maintaining them." We quote a few lines from a paragraph in which the author insists on the duty of examining afresh the entire spirit of our legislation in matters of religion:—

"Had there been no ecclesiastical establishments in this country, the present movement would perhaps not be thought of, or certainly would not have been the cause of so much alarm. The creation of an Archbishop of New York elicits no notice from President Fillmore, and probably was hardly thought of beyond Roman Catholic circles. In such a state, one cause of irritation and anarchy is absent. Far less 'uneasy' would lie many a 'head that wears the crown,' were the union between things civil and things ecclesiastical dissolved, and the several provinces of God and of Caesar defined and respected. In that will be found the only solution of the ever-increasing perplexities of the statesman."

An excellent lecture, entitled, *The Scriptural Remedy for the Aggressions of Popery*, by the Rev. G. S. INGRAM, of Glasgow, deals with State-established Protestantism as Protestantism stripped of its truth,—another form of Popery, destructive of spirituality and religious freedom. He says:—

"Instead of Popery being checked by the State-establishment of Protestantism, it has only been fostered by it. . . . The Premier will not trust the State-church to repel Papal aggression, for his language is, 'I rely with confidence on the people of England,' &c. &c. But, who has taught the people the 'principles of the Reformation?' Not the State-church, for she has been departing from them. The Established Churches, south and north, may, in words, teach the principles of the Reformation,—which are, the right of private judgment, and liberty of conscience and action in religion,—but, in practice, they both deny them; for they both compel men to support their claims, although refusing on conscience. It is only Protestant Dissent that both teaches and practises the principles of the Reformation."

Again, the Rev. ISAAC NEW, of Birmingham, in an outspoken and most sensible discourse on *The True State of the Matter*, says:—

"The clergy of this same Church of England will despise you when it is convenient, and careen you when it is convenient. When their citadel is safe, they will look down on Dissenters with contempt; but when it is in danger, or they imagine it to be in danger, on those very Dissenters they will call to come to help them. God knows my spirit, I make not these statements under the influence of bitter resentment; it is in sorrow, not in anger. But talk of persecution; the Roman Catholics have not persecuted us. The shame and dishonour of that belong to another church. . . . And, my friends, to the means which that Church is employing in the present crisis, to the measures it is adopting, you cannot conscientiously, or consistently with your principles, lend the least measure of your influence."

Another sermon, on *The Duty of Nonconformists in relation to the Romish Hierarchy*, by Rev. S. H. BOOTH, of Birkenhead (Houlston and Co.), is a clear-headed discussion of all the points which have been started, religious and political; and is a capital tract to put in the hands of those who have information to obtain and principles to learn. We have also sundry other productions before us; but it is impossible to devote further space to their specification, except to name Mr. PATERSON'S discourse, *The Bulwarks of Protestantism*, and the *Protestant Christianity* of Mr. THOMPSON, both valuable discourses (published by Green). Some of those unmentioned are of differing degrees of real value, and others are quite worthless.

We certainly should not have dwelt thus minutely on the publications before us, if we had not wished to give prominence to any efforts made for the dissemination of sound Nonconformist principles at this juncture. We have all along held that the importance of the present agitation to us, is its evident and facile opportunity for this labour. And we have daily new convictions that this duty is clear and imperative; that instead of banding with a hierarchical church, whose constitution and teachings enshrine and defend many of the worst and most abominable elements of Popery, we should give full play to our distinctive principles, and by them effectively resist and destroy the deadly heresy of Anti-Christian Rome, and all other minor Poperies which have corrupted and betrayed the Church. We have experienced in our own person, and observed in the cases of others, not a little of the intolerance and mad fury with which those Nonconformists who stand aloof from this excitement are assailed; but, watching the quarters whence this treatment comes, is it not a confirmatory proof that we are in the right?

We have still on our table a few works on general questions in dispute between Romanists and Protestants, to which we propose to devote one column next week, and shall then finally harden ourselves against all further "literature of the crisis;" although we shall remember, and repeat to ourselves and others, the words of another journalist:—"We have to be ever on the watch

against the temporal and ecclesiastical encroachments of Rome. . . . We are bound, by our love of pure religion and civil and religious liberty, to turn her blunder to the best possible account."

Poems. By W. C. BENNETT. London: Chapman and Hall.

THE readers of certain popular periodicals are already acquainted with Mr. Bennett's verses: the present volume much more than fulfils the promise made by those occasional poems. Mr. Bennett has no place in the small group of true poets which is our age's honour and adornment; but he sings pleasingly and well; sometimes with great sweetness and effect. He has none of the essential poetry which lives and breathes in the Brownings, Baily, Brown, Yendys, and others of our young writers; but he has strong poetic feeling and cultivated taste, and his productions have the stamp of a thoughtful and accomplished mind.

There are few pages of this volume which do not manifest a fine feeling of nature, warmth of the domestic affections, and wealth of sympathy and right-thinking. Purity, a generous spirit, and delicate sentiment breathe everywhere; and the author has fluency and propriety of language, with a various sprightliness of manner, and neatness and finish in composition. Yet is there a deficiency alike of imagination and fancy;—there is no passion, no unusual sense of beauty, no spell of power or pathos. The thought and sentiment of the poet do not produce sure and clear response in his listener. He cannot give him sight, to see as he sees—or susceptibility, to feel as he feels. So little is there of originality, or rather individuality, that the author's verses often sound to us as the mere echoes of other familiar strains. Generally these little poems seem to us like pleasant flowing melodies, heard with gratification, but not afterward clinging to the memory, nor renewed with a cherishing fondness. We do not mean to condemn Mr. Bennett as an idler in verse; yet we would have him labour in the spirit of true work, if he would justify and hallow his poetic calling. If he do more as a follower of the muses, let him take care that he do greater; or his works will hardly escape consignment to the crowded limbo of "immemorial verses."

It is impossible to part with the author without friendly and sympathizing respect; for, if we rate not very highly his gifts and attainments in his art, he is too full of pure thoughts and genial feelings to be unloved or unadmired. His pages are unstained by a coarse conception or a silly conceit; his manner is gentle and attractive; and many will derive pleasure from an hour's companionship with this little volume. As we heartily agree with Mr. Bennett in his admiration of that best of gentlewomen—whose prose sketches contain some of our finest English pastorals, while her dramas demand her own editing in a new edition, before she pass from amongst us—we extract the following

"SONNET TO MISS MITFORD.

Out have I been this morning—out—away,
Far from the bustling carefulness of towns,
Through April gleams and showers—on windy downs,
By rushy meadow—streams with willows grey;
In thick-leaved woods have hid me from the day
Sultry with June—and where the windmill crowns
The hill's green height, the landscape that renouns
Thy own green country, have I, as I lay
Crushing the sweetness of the flowering thyme,
Tracked through the misty distance. Village greens
All shout and cheerfulness in cricket time,
Red winter firesides—autumn corn-field scenes,
All have I seen, ere I my chair forsook,
Thanks to the magic of thy breezy book."

As a favourable specimen of the author's always good domestic verses, we make the following partial quotation of

"BABY MAY.

"Cheeks as soft as July peaches;
Lips whose dewy scarlet teaches
Poppies paleness; round large eyes
Ever great with new surprise;
Minutes filled with shadeless gladness;
Minutes just as brimmed with sadness;
Happy smiles and waiting cries;
Crows and laughs and tearful eyes;
Lights and shadows, swifter born
Than on windswept autumn corn;

Silences—small meditations
Deep as thoughts of cares for nations;
Breaking into wisest speeches
In a tongue that nothing teaches;
All the thoughts of whose possessing
Must be wooed to light by guessing;
Slumbers—such sweet angel-seemings
That we'd ever have such dreamings;
Till from sleep we see thee breaking,
And we'd always have thee waking;
Wealth for which we know no measure;
Pleasure high above all pleasure;
Gladness brimming over gladness;
Joy in care; delight in sadness;
Loveliness beyond completeness;
Sweetness distancing all sweetness;
Beauty all that beauty may be:—
That's May Bennett; that's my baby."

Deafness Practically Illustrated; being an Exposition of Original Views of the Nature, Causes, and Treatment of Diseases of the Ear. By JAMES YEARSLEY, M.R.C., S.C.

WE have read this small volume with much pleasure and profit; and to such of our readers who may be sufferers, either personally or relatively, by the distressing malady of which it treats, we can hardly render a more acceptable service than to urge it upon their attention. They will here perceive how much better the pathology of deafness is understood in the present day; and what is still more encouraging, how practicable and safe it is to remove the obstructions in many cases—so that if a remedy is but sought for in the right direction, the chances of restoration are now immensely increased.

Among other interesting topics, the author gives an outline of the diseases of the ear which produce deafness—severally treats of catheterism of the Eustachian passages—deafness from derangement of the stomach—deafness from morbid condition of the mucous membrane of the throat and ear,—obstruction of the nose in connexion with deafness—and the pathological connexion of the throat and ear. The book likewise contains valuable advice on the subject of ear trumpets, cornets, &c.; and on the best means of compensating for incurable deafness; and concludes with an interesting chapter, detailing a new mode of treating deafness arising from a partial or entire loss of the membrane of the tympanum.

The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. London: A. Hall and Co.

THE facts relating to Milton's marriage with Mary Powell are well known; yet it may not be to every one unneedful for us to recall them briefly here. On an apparently sudden determination to marry, Milton sought the hand of Mary, daughter of Richard Powell, of Forest-hill, near Shotover, in Oxfordshire, to whom he was speedily united. Her father was a zealous royalist, and appears to have been an extravagant, if not dissipated, country gentleman. Milton is said to have been caught by the young lady's beauty; but found her destitute of the habits and tastes suited to her married state; and unable either to appreciate his character or to promote his happiness. When they had been wedded but a few weeks, she obtained leave to revisit her father; having so soon wearied of the seclusion and domestic simplicity, which contrasted, perhaps strangely, with the manner of life to which she had been accustomed at Forest-hill. There she remained several months, in defiance of Milton's authority, remonstrances, and threats; not even answering his letters. Milton was justly incensed, and determined to seek a divorce; and, at the same time, wrote and published his tracts on Divorce, as his personal justification. When his resolution seemed to be fully taken, the rebellious wife hastened to an interview, received pardon, and again took her wifely place in the poet's home. The ruin of her father's family occurred at no late period; and Milton then generously gave them an abode under his roof, where Mr. Powell died; "but," says one of his biographers, "Milton seems to have been upon no terms with the widow." In the Diary contained in the clever book before us—written in the person of Mary Powell—these facts are carefully preserved; but the manner of their occurrence, and the details and connexions of incident necessary for the filling up of the picture, are supplied by the modern author; and that not merely with a lively fancy, but apparently from a sincere and intelligent study of the probabilities of the history. The conjectural rendering of the circumstances we have adverted to—favoured by Sir Egerton Brydges, Mitford, and others—is, that Mary Powell married Milton unwillingly; being sacrificed to her father's convenience, who was indebted to Milton in the sum of £500; that, although she possessed many personal charms, she was "a dull, unintellectual, insensate woman;" and that, even after his reconciliation to her, Milton had no great satisfaction or delight in their united life. The author of this Diary suggests an interpretation much more honourable both to the great poet and to "Mistress Milton;" and as it is something more than a possible version, let us hope that it may be true. For the unravelling thereof, our readers must go to the book itself. We give this extract, however, as a specimen of its very interesting contents:—

"1643; Saturday. Last Visit to Sheepcote—at least, as Mary Powell; but kind Rose and Roger Agnew will give us the Use of it for a Week on our Marriage, and spend the Time with dear Father and Mother, who will need their Kindness. Rose and I walked long about the Garden, her Arm round my Neck; and she was advised to say,

*'Cloth of Fieze, be not too bold,
Tho' thou be matcht with Cloth of Gold,'—*

And then craved my Pardon for soe unmannerly a Rhyme, which, indeed, methought, needed an Excuse, but express a Feare that I knew not (what she called) my high Destiny, and prayed me not to trifle with Mr. Milton's Feelings, nor in his Sight, as I had done the Daye she dined at Forest Hill. I laugh, and sayd, he must take me as he found me; he was going to marry Mary Powell, not the Wise Widow of Tekoah. Rose

lookt wistfullie, but I bade her take Heart, for I doubted not we shoulde content each the other; and for the Rest, her Advice shoulde not be forgotten. Thereat she was pacified.—May 22nd.—All Bustle and Confusion,—Slaying of Poultrie, Making of Pastrie, &c. People coming and going. Prest to dine and to sup, and refuse, and then stay, the colde Meats and Wines ever on the Table and in the Evening, the Rebeckes and Recorders sent for that we may dance in the Hall. My Spiritts have been most unequal; and this Evening I was overtaken with a suddain Faintnesse, such as I never but once before experienced. They would let me dance no more; and I was quite tired enough to be glad to sit apart with Mr. Milton neare the Doore, with the Moon shining on us; untill at length he drew me out into the Garden. He spake of Happiness and Home, and Hearts knit in Love, and of heavenlie Espousals, and of Man being the Head of the Woman, and of our Lord's Marriage with the Church, and of white Robes, and the Bridegroom coming in Clouds of Glory, and of the Voices of Singing Men and Singing Women, and eternall Spring, and eternall Blisse, and much that I cannot call to Mind, and other much that I coulde not comprehend, but which was in mine ears as the Song of Birds, or Falling of Waters."

We would willingly quote more; but it is enough for us to add, that the volume is full of incident and character, and exceedingly delightful in its happy sketching and freshness of feeling. It is by far the best work of the small and novel class to which it belongs—a mixture of truth and fiction in a form which belongs to the fictitious more than do the substantial contents.

Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. By ELLIS and ACTON BELL. A New Edition, revised, with a Biographical Notice of the Authors, a Selection from their Literary Remains, and a Preface, by CURRER BELL. London: Smith and Elder.

LITERATURE must have its little bit of pleasing mystery every now and then. Authors, whose "mission" it is to proclaim on the house-top whatever they hear in the closet, occasionally cloak their proud timidity in the incognito, or augment their felt importance to the public by playing the Sybil. The writer of "Jane Eyre" and "Shirley" has approached, in this way, to the success of the Northern "Great Unknown." Vagrant poems of no great merit, and irregular appearance, under the signatures of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell, heralded more ambitious performances; one of which—"Jane Eyre"—took the heart of the public by storm; compelling the acknowledgment of a powerful, original writer, in a field so crowded that distinction was the more difficult to achieve. Straightway the before indifferent public became curious to know who and what were these "Bells." "Wuthering Heights," "Agnes Grey," and "Shirley," successively complicated the puzzle, and intensified the curiosity. The re-publication announced above, only partially dispels the mystery, and substitutes for it a deeper interest. Of Ellis and Acton Bell, we now learn that they were sisters—sisters of Currer; that they struggled for years to achieve a literary reputation, and died before it came. Currer Bell, the author of "Jane Eyre" and "Shirley," is the writer of the biography prefixed; but Currer's sex and age are not revealed. The impression is permitted—is irresistibly produced—that a woman is writing of her sisters; but the masculine designation is retained, and the masculine pronouns are applied, as if for the purpose of perpetual reminder, that it may be a brother who is discharging, with manly strength and feminine fondness, this task of posthumous affection. The memoir is one of the most touching chapters in literary biography. There is nothing, alas! of novelty in the story—of incident there is next to none at all. The early dream of "one day becoming authors"—the cherishing of that dream amidst "absorbing tasks" and ungenial changes—the condensation of vague desire into strong, consistent purpose—the self-delusion of unreal fears and the undue revulsion of overwrought hopes—the long-drawn struggle with the ignoble difficulties that intervene between the task and its reward—the strength girded on in adversity—the snapping of the too strenuous effort, and the success that comes too late to cheer or save—these are incidents of heart-life often told; but that possess at each telling an interest beyond the most exciting chase of worldly fortune. Currer Bell tells as one who has survived and succeeded, but not forgotten.

"One day in the autumn of 1845, I accidentally lighted on a MS. volume of poems in my sister Emily's handwriting." This was the nucleus of the little book which was their first hapless venture on the troubled sea of authorship. A younger sister, Ann, "quietly produced some of her own composition"—Currer added some of hers—their *nom de guerre*, family and personal, was chosen—and the pilot boat launched.

"The bringing out of our little book was hard work. As was to be expected, neither we nor our poems were at all wanted; but for this we had been prepared at the outset; though inexperienced ourselves, we had read the experience of others. The great puzzle lay in the difficulty of getting answers of any kind from the publishers to whom we applied. Being greatly harassed by this obstacle, I ventured to apply to the Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, for a word of advice; they may have forgotten the circumstance, but I have not; for from them I received a brief and business-like, but civil

and sensible reply, on which we acted, and at last made a way.

"The book was printed: it is scarcely known; and all of it that merits to be known are the poems of Ellis Bell. The fixed conviction I held, and hold, of the worth of these poems, has not, indeed, received the confirmation of much favourable criticism; but I must retain it notwithstanding.

"Ill-success failed to crush us: the mere effort to succeed had given a wonderful zest to existence; it must be pursued. We each set to work on a prose tale. Ellis Bell produced 'Wuthering Heights,' Acton Bell 'Agnes Grey,' and Currer Bell also wrote a narrative in one volume. These MSS. were perseveringly obtruded upon various publishers for the space of a year and a half; usually, their fate was an ignominious and abrupt dismissal.

"At last 'Wuthering Heights' and 'Agnes Grey' were accepted on terms somewhat impoverishing to the two authors; Currer Bell's book found acceptance nowhere, nor any encouragement of merit, so that something like the chill of despair began to invade his heart. As a forlorn hope, he tried one publishing-house more—Messrs. Smith and Elder. Ere long, in a much shorter space than that on which experience had taught him to calculate, there came a letter, which he opened in the dreary expectation of finding two hard, hopeless lines, intimating that 'Messrs. Smith and Elder were not disposed to publish the MS.,' and, instead, he took out of the envelope a letter of two pages. He read it trembling. It declined, indeed, to publish the tale, for business reasons; but it discussed its merits and demerits so courteously, so considerably, in a spirit so rational, with a discrimination so enlightened, that this very refusal cheered the author better than a vulgarly expressed acceptance would have done. It was added, that a work in three volumes would meet with careful attention.

"I was just then completing 'Jane Eyre,' at which I had been working while the one-volume tale was plodding its weary round in London: in three weeks I sent it off; friendly and skilful hands took it in. This was in the commencement of September, 1849; it came out before the close of October following, while 'Wuthering Heights' and 'Agnes Grey,' my sisters' works, which had already been in the press for months, still lingered under a different management."

When at length the sisters' books emerged from the dingy obscurity of the printing-office, it was to receive but silent, or scanty praise, from the critics. So, at least, the authors felt, and their loving editor complains; but several reviewers have re-produced their first judgments, in vindication of their sagacity and kindness; and we cannot but think the young writers were impatient of mixed approval and advice, or that the cheering voices of the press did not reach their secluded home. In anywise the result was mournful—it stimulated to fatal exertions.

"Neither Ellis nor Acton allowed herself for one moment to sink under want of encouragement; energy nerved the one, and endurance upheld the other. They were both prepared to try again; I would fain think that hope and the sense of power was yet strong within them. But a great change approached; affliction came in that shape which to anticipate is dread; to look back on, grief. In the very heat and burden of the day, the labourers failed over their work.

"My sister Emily first declined. The details of her illness are deep branded in my memory, but to dwell on them, either in thought or narrative, is not in my power. Never in all her life had she lingered over any task that lay before her, and she did not linger now. She sank rapidly. She made haste to leave us. Yet, while physically she perished, mentally, she grew stronger than we had yet known her. Day by day, when I saw with what a front she met suffering, I looked on her with an anguish of wonder and love. I have seen nothing like it; but, indeed, I have never seen her parallel in anything. Stronger than a man, simpler than a child, her nature stood alone. The awful point was, that, while full of ruth for others, on herself she had no pity; the spirit was inexorable to the flesh; from the trembling hand, the unnerved limbs, the faded eyes, the same service was exacted as they had rendered in health. To stand by and witness this, and not dare to remonstrate, was a pain no words can render.

"Two cruel months of hope and fear passed painfully by, and the day came at last when the terrors and pains of death were to be undergone by this treasure, which had grown dearer and dearer to our hearts as it wasted before our eyes. Towards the decline of that day we had nothing of Emily but her mortal remains as consumption had left them. She died December 19, 1848.

"We thought this enough; but we were utterly and presumptuously wrong. She was not buried ere Anne fell ill. She had not been committed to the grave a fortnight, before we received distinct intimation that it was necessary to prepare our minds to see the younger sister go after the elder. Accordingly, she followed in the same path with slower step, and with a patience that equalled the other's fortitude. I have said that she was religious, and it was by leaning on those Christian doctrines in which she firmly believed, that she found support through her most painful journey. I witnessed their efficacy in her latest hour and greatest trial, and must bear my testimony to the calm triumph with which they brought her through. She died May 28, 1849."

Such is, in brief, this "owre true tale." Its deep, pathetic interest should not be allowed, however, to divert attention from the intrinsic merit of the productions it prefates. Of the poems, few will form the high judgment expressed by Currer Bell. "Agnes Grey" is a novel creditable to an educated, clever woman—nothing more. But "Wuthering Heights" bears the stamp of a profoundly individual, strong, and passionate mind. It is a group of figures such as rarely exist, are still less rarely grouped—but are natural, nevertheless; as naturally the growth of the circumstances in which they stand, as the author's mind was naturally affected by the country in which she lived. We regret much the want of space to work out the thoughts which the book suggests. With scarcely a word of direct

remark on educational influences, the character and scenes that pass before us are the most vivid exhibition we can conceive of the relation of character to circumstance—the different influences of the same circumstances on different characters—the supremacy, over all, of direct moral influence. The writer must have been possessed by an intense earnestness of purpose in her work. With a large share of Currier's descriptive power, she never employs it for its own sake—with a grim humour that must strongly tempt its owner to indulgence, she never relaxes. Her progress is straight on in the development of her characters; never quitting, never dallying over them; every page is so much work done—not so much space filled; the book closes itself, as it were—like a man lying down to die, his life before you from its cradle, with none to write his epitaph or moralize on his career.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

There are some who seldom think of or value *man as man*. It is man born in a particular rank, clad by the hand of fashion and munificence, moving in a certain sphere, whom they respect. Poverty separates a fellow-being from them, and severs the golden chain of humanity. But this is a gross and vulgar way of thinking, and religion and reason cry out against it. The true glory of man is something deeper and more real than outward condition. A human being, created in God's image, and, even when impoverished by vice, retaining power essentially the same with angels, has a mysterious importance, and his good, where it can be promoted, is worthy the care of the proudest of his race.—*Channing*.

We do not want Government to confer on us positive blessings, but simply to secure to us the unobstructed exercise of our powers in working out blessings for ourselves.—*Id.*

The great object of education is, not to store the mind with knowledge, but to give activity and vigour to its powers, to assist it in thinking and inventing, in comparing, discriminating, and combining. The sum of knowledge which schools, and even universities communicate is inconsiderable. It bears a small proportion to what we derive from other sources, and from sources which are open to every mind. Our principal volumes are nature, experience, and society. Education is of use chiefly as it helps us to read these volumes, as it gives us the habits of patient attention, of observation, of accurate judgment, and of vigorous thought.—*Id.*

GLEANINGS.

A POINTED QUESTION.—Can any of our readers solve the following?—

The grate being MT
The man put:

The following is the proportion of committals to the population of the three kingdoms:—In England and Wales, 1 offender to 572 persons; in Ireland, 1 offender to 194 persons; in Scotland, 1 offender to 601 persons; so that by this scale Scotland appears to be the highest, and Ireland the lowest in general civilization.—*Spectator*.

PORK AND POETRY.—"It is quite gratifying," says a writer in the *Dublin Advocate*, "to see most of our country cottages now surrounded by a cabbage garden, enabling the owners to hope for the days when Sunday's home-quiet will present on the dinner table a pig's cheek reposing on a bolster of boiled cabbage."

SOMETHING BENEATH THE SURFACE.—A Frenchman, conversing in English with an Englishman staying in Paris, on the subject of the underground concerts in that capital, asked if there were any similar establishments in London. The Englishman quietly replied, that London abounded in *Musical Sellers*. Oh!—*Cocks's Musical Miscellany*.

A young lady, passing from Scotland to England at Christmas, brought with her, openly, a couple of gallons of whisky, with a permit attached, which, she was told, would keep her all right. Not so. Her whisky was seized at Berwick—and she, too, was seized. She was kept in durance three days, and then set at liberty.

BIRTHS.

January 5, the wife of the Rev. T. Lowe, Primitive Methodist minister, Rockland St. Peter's, near Auteborough, Norfolk, of a son.

January 6, the lady of S. R. CARRINGTON, Esq., of Heathfield-lodge, Stockport, of a son.

January 6, at No. 40, St. Aubyn-street, Devonport, the wife of B. S. PIMENT, Esq., of a son.

January 8, at 33, St. Paul's-terrace, Islington, Mrs. W. G. WILKINS, of a daughter.

January 9, the wife of the Rev. W. A. GILLSON, of Bath, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

December 25, at the Independent Chapel, Broadwinor, Dorset, by the Rev. J. Cheeney, Mr. FREDERICK BARTLETT to HARRIET SIBLEY, of Broadwinor.

December 25, at the Independent Chapel, Marden, by J. Hedgcock, pastor, Mr. EPHRAIM JOHN PADGHAM, of Maidstone, to SUSANNAH BOORMAN, of Marden.

January 7, at the College Chapel, Chesham, by the Rev. T. Toller, Mr. WILLIAM TOLLER, of Kettering, to MARGARET, the youngest daughter of the late A. PAUL, Esq.

January 7, at the Independent Chapel, Broadwinor, Dorset, by the Rev. J. Cheeney, Mr. GILES PHILLIPS to ELIZABETH BOLD, both of Burstock.

January 7, at Nottingham, T. C. GILBERT, Esq., architect, and son of the Rev. T. Gilbert of that place, to ANNE, eldest daughter of Mr. T. GEE, also of Nottingham.

January 8, at the Congregational Chapel, Hyde, Cheshire, by the Rev. R. Calvert, Mr. FREDERICK JUDSON, of Ashton-under-Lyne, to Miss MARY RIVETT, of Hyde.

January 9, at the Independent Chapel, Marden, by J. Hedgcock, pastor, Mr. DANIEL HADAWAY to Miss C. CROUCH, both of Marden.

January 9, at the Catholic Chapel, Kensington, by the Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, and afterwards at Little Portland-street Chapel, by the Rev. J. Boucher, SYDNEY, youngest son of B. KENNEDY, Esq., of Upper Harley-street, to ADELAIDE HELEN, second daughter of W. ULLATHORNE, Esq., of Mount-house, Notting-hill.

January 9, by license, at the Tabernacle, Moorfields, by the Rev. J. Carille, D.D., of Woolwich, Mr. JAMES HAY DOBBIN, son of Capt. Leonard Dobbin, of Moy, county Tyrone, to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Mr. HALL, of the City-road Wharf, wood merchant.

January 10, at Jamaica-row Chapel, Bermondsey, by the Rev. G. Rose, Mr. GEORGE NORTH, of Bilston, Staffordshire, to Miss ANN JAMESON, of Bermondsey.

DEATHS.

January 3, aged 11 months, the son of W. VINER BRADLE, Esq., M.D., of Tewkesbury.

January 4, at Clapton-terrace, Upper Clapton, in his 76th year, JOSHUA MILNE, Esq., late Actuary of the Sun Life Assurance Society.

January 4, aged 59, the Rev. JENKEN THOMAS, late of Sandford-lodge, Cheltenham.

January 5, at Worcester, in her 88th year, ANN, relict of the late H. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., alderman of that city, and last of the ancient family of Draycot, of Draycot-in-the-Moors, county of Stafford.

January 6, at Whickham, county of Durham, aged 62, the Rev. WILLIAM RATTRAY, minister of the United Presbyterian Church, Smalwell.

January 6, at his residence, in the City-road, aged 70, Mr. JOHN JONES.

January 7, at his residence, Putney, in the 60th year of his age, EVAN MORRIS, Esq., for twenty years a much-respected member of the firm of Messrs. Milne and Morris, of the Inner Temple.

January 7, at Portsmouth, Capt. Sir HENRY BLACKWOOD, Bart., R.N., commanding H.M. ship, "Vengeance."

January 7, at Winchester, in the 8th year of his age, SAMUEL, the only son of Mr. S. PONTIFEX, Manager of the Gas Works, Winchester.

January 9, at Gordon-house, Kentish-town, at an advanced age, GEORGE WILKINS, Esq.

January 11, at Glory Mills, Woburn, Bucks, after a protracted illness, much regretted, Miss SUSAN SPICER.

[Advertisement.]—HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—(From the *Westonian* of March 10).—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known: but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the Galvanic Apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to any thing of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanized by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square."

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

A large supply of Stock having been sent into the market, with a considerable amount of money let loose by the payment of the dividends, a good business has been done in English Securities since our last. The market has been firm, and, but for the uncertainty attending political movements in France, would, doubtless, have risen. Bank Stock has been firm at 214 and 215, and Exchequer Bills have remained steady at 61s. premium.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Monday.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96½ d.	96½ d.	96½ d.	96½ d.	96½ d.	96½ d.
Cons. for Acct.	96½ d.	96½ d.	96½ d.	96½ d.	96½ d.	96½ d.
3 per Ct. Red.	97½ d.	97½ d.	97½ d.	97½ d.	97½ d.	97½ d.
New 3½ per Ct.						
Annuities...	98½ d.	98½ d.	99 d.	99 d.	99 d.	98½ d.
India Stock ..	268 d.	268 d.	268 d.	268 d.	268 d.	268 d.
Bank Stock ..	123½ 13	214	214½	214½ 14	215	215
Exchq. Bills...	62 pm.	59 pm.	61 pm.	58 pm.	61	59 pm.
India Bonds ..	78 pm.	77 pm.	74 pm.	74 pm.	—	77 pm.
Long Annuity.	7½	7½	7 13-16	7 13-16	—	7½

The Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt commenced purchasing, on Saturday, a further fund of £865,788, placed at their disposal in consequence of the large surplus in the revenue.

The Foreign Market has been depressed during the past week. Mexican has given way 2 per cent., and Spanish has been quite neglected. The following are the prices to-day:—

Brazilian Fives, 88; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 34½; Portuguese Bonds, Five per Cent., 84½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 35; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 96½; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., Div. from Nov. 1840, 17½; Spanish Passive Bonds, 3½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 57½ 8; Ditto, Four per Cent., 90½ ½.

The Share Market also has been lower, and comparatively neglected. Little business has been done, and on Saturday a general decline took place. The following are the quotations of the principal lines:—Aberdeen, 10½; Caledonian, 10½; Eastern Counties, 6; Great Northern, 19½; Great Western, 78½ 8½; Hull and Selby, 100½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 56½ ½; London and North Western, 124½ 4½; London and Brighton, 89½; London and South Western, 78½; London and Blackwall, 6½ ½; Midland, 48½; North British, 8½; North Stafford, 9½; Scottish Central, 14½ 14; South Eastern, 2, 3, 2½, 3½; York and North Midland, 22½ ½; Paris and Strasburg, 9, 8½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3½.

A fair business is being done in the provinces. In the woollen trade, employment is very general. The iron trade is also in a better condition, whilst the earthenware potteries in Staffordshire, are represented as being overdone with orders.

The Produce Markets have been dull. Sugar has declined 6d. to 1s., and Coffee 3s. to 3s., and in the instance of Mocha, taking the high rates previously current, no less than 8s. per cwt. The tea trade has ruled quiet, but an extensive busi-

ness has been done in rum. Rice also has been in fair request, and saltpetre is held for very full rates. Cotton has been dull, and rather cheaper. Tallow has had a moderate sale.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	96½ d.	Brazil	89½
Do. Account ..	97	Ecuador	32
3 per Cent. Reduced	97½	Dutch 4 per cent. ..	90½ ½
3½ New.....	98½ 6	French 3 per cent. ..	38
Long Annuities ..	98½	Granada	17½
Bank Stock.....	215	Mexican 5 per cent. new	35½
India Stock	269	Portuguese	35
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	11½
June	59 pm.	Spanish 3 per cent. ..	17½
India Bonds.....	77 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.	35½
		Ditto Passive.....	3½

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Jan. 10.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 39 for the week ending on Saturday, the 4th day of Jan., 1850.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	28,273,230	Government Debt..	11,015,166
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	14,221,563
		Silver Bullion	51,667
	<u>£28,273,230</u>		<u>£28,273,230</u>

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	Proprietors' Capital	£	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)
Rest	11,553,000		14,232,319
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	3,128,010		15,181,698
Other Deposits	10,796,555		9,236,570
Seven-day and other Bills	9,480,319		556,888
	£39,207,475		£39,207,475

Dated the 9th day of Jan., 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

TOYNE, THOMAS, University-street, Tottenham-court-road, horse-dealer, January 24, February 21: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Piers, Old Jewry-chambers.

WILKINSON, ALFRED, South Island-place, Clapham-road, livery-stable-keeper, January 17, February 21: solicitor, Mr. Jones, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

MOORE, ALFRED, South-wharf-road, Paddington, stone merchant, January 21, February 21: solicitor, Mr. Vaughan, Porteus-road, Paddington.

SMITH, JESSE, Kent-place, Old Kent-road, cheesemonger, January 22, February 18: solicitors, Messrs. Hillier, Fenchurch-street.

CRANWELL, WILLIAM CAVE, Ely, Cambridgeshire, potato merchant, January 24, February 18: solicitors, Messrs. Pickering, Smith, and Thompson, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn; and Messrs. Archer, Ely, Cambridgeshire.

JONES, CHARLES GEORGE, Elizabeth-street, Hans-place, licensed victualler, January 21, February 18: solicitor, Mr. Granger, Bucklersbury.

CROSBY, HANS, Burnley, Lancashire, linen-draper, January 23, February 14: solicitors, Messrs. Cale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.

ROLLASON, GEORGE THOMAS, Birmingham, china dealer, January 22, February 19: solicitors, Messrs. Mottram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham; and Messrs. Wright, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

MENZIES, A., Aberfeldy, Perthshire, hotel keeper, January 16, February 6.

BOTH, H. G., Row, Dumfriesshire, merchant, January 18, February 8.

LAW, A., Burntbrook, Lanarkshire, farmer, January 16, February 6.

M'KENZIE, K., Renton-hall, tile manufacturer, January 17, February 7.

TAIT, T. W., Broadhaugh, near Chirnside, Berwick, farmer, January 17, February 12.

LITTLE, W., Borgue, Kirkcudbrightshire, cattle-dealer, Jan. 15, February 5.

DIVIDENDS.

W. Walford, Great Winchester-street, merchant, final div. of 1½; January 14, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—G. F. Gardner, Rayleigh, Essex, grocer, first div. of 3s.; any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—J. Kaye, Pimlico, coal merchant, first div. of 3s. 3½; any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—E. Ground, Wistech and Parson-drove, Cambridgeshire, draper, first div. of 8s. 6d.; any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—C. M. Collett, Lincoln's-inn-fields, attorney, second div. of 2s. 1½d.; any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.

Tuesday, January 14.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

CURL, JOSEPH, East: Winch, Norfolk, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

COX, THOMAS, Cambridge, chemist, January 29, February 23: solicitors, Mr. Ravenscroft, Gray's-inn-square; and Mr. Cockerell, Cambridge.

HOBBS, EDWIN, Brighton, victualler, January 25, March 1: solicitor, Mr. Spinks, Great James-street, Bedford-row; and Mr. Briggs, Brighton.

MORTIMER, HENRY GLADWELL, and MORTIMER, JAMES, Nayland, Suffolk, builders, January 28, February 25: solicitor, Mr. Shattock, Coleman-street.

HARRISON, WILLIAM BELL, Sunderland, draper, January 23, February 21: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Alderman-bury; and Messrs. Wright, Sunderland.

STEVENSON, JOSEPH HINCHLIFFE, Sunderland, miller, January 24, February 20: solicitors, Messrs. Bell, Brodrick, and Bell, Bow Church-yard; and Messrs. Chater, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

SMITH, A., Paisley, coach builder, January 20, February 10.

DIVIDENDS.

J. E. Curtis, Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, printer, second div. of 2½d.; at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street, Jan. 16, and three subsequent Thursdays—W. Maunders, Piel-place, Kensing-on-Gravel-pits, baker, second div. of 1s. 1d.; at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-st., Jan. 16, and three subsequent Thursdays—H. Sonchfield, Clare, Suffolk, chemist, first div. of 1s. 9d.; at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-st., Jan. 16, and three subsequent Thursdays—A. F. Hemming, Cuswell-st., Finsbury, surgical-instrument-maker, first div. of 8s. 7d.; January 16, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—D. Mallett, College-street, Belvidere-road, Lambeth, lighterman, second div. of 9d.; January 16, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—R. Wright, jun., and J. Clarke

Liquorpond-street, builders, third div. of 3s.; January 16, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street.—The Merchant Traders' Ship Loan and Insurance Association, first div. of 1s.; January 16, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, JAN. 13.

The principal supplies of foreign Wheat and Oats as well as flour since this day se'nnight have been from French and Belgian ports. We had only a small show of English Wheat this morning, and mostly in bad condition, in consequence of which the sale was very heavy, without any material alteration in price. The best dry foreign Wheat met some inquiry, but to sell any quantity rather lower terms were accepted. The Flour Trade was excessively dull, unless for superior qualities. Fine milling Barley sold fully as dear, but other sorts very unsaleable. In Malt but little doing. Beans and Peas rather cheaper, excepting fine maple Peas, which are scarce and wanted. Good fresh Oats sold pretty freely, the arrivals being moderate, but prices held much as last week. Linseed and Cakes were fully as dear. We had rather more demand for Clover seeds, but no improvement in prices. The current prices are under.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and		Dantzic	42 to 49
Kent, Red (new) 36 to 42		Anhalt and Marks ..	38 to 42
Ditto White	38 to 48	Ditto White	37 to 42
Linc., Norfolk, and		Pomeranian red ..	38 to 42
Yorksh. Red	33 to 38	Rostock	42 to 46
Northumber. and		Danish, Holstein,	
Scotch, White	33 to 38	and Friesland ..	32 to 36
Ditto Red	34 to 37	Peterburgh, Arch-	
Devon, and Somerset,		angel and Riga ..	33 to 38
Red	— to —	Polish Odessa ..	34 to 39
Ditto White	— to —	Marianopolis & Ber-	
Rye	23 to 26	dianski	35 to 38
Barley	21 to 24	Taganrog	34 to 38
Scotch	24 to 26	Brabant and French	35 to 42
Angus	— to —	Ditto White	36 to 42
Malt, Ordinary	— to —	Salonica	32 to 34
Fine	47 to 51	Egyptian	24 to 26
Peas, Grey	23 to 25	Rye	21 to 23
Maple	28 to 30	Barley—	
White	23 to 25	Wismar & Rostock ..	19 to 23
Boilers	26 to 28	Danish	19 to 23
Beans, Large	21 to 23	Sisal	20 to 24
Ticks	22 to 24	East Friesland ..	18 to 20
Harrow	23 to 25	Egyptian	16 to 18
Pigeon	25 to 27	Danube	17 to 19
Oats—		Peas, White	22 to 24
Linc. & York, feed 15 to 16		Boilers	25 to 26
Do. Poland & Pot. 18 to 20		Beans, Horse	20 to 24
Berwick & Scotch. 16 to 19		Pigeon	24 to 26
Scotch feed	15 to 18	Egyptian	21 to 22
Irish feed and black 15 to 16		Oats—	
Ditto Potato	17 to 19	Groningen, Danish,	
Linseed, sowing	50 to 54	Bremen, & Fries-	
Rapeseed, Essex, new	— to —	land, feed and blk. 15 to 16	
£23 to £26 per last		Do. thick and brew 17 to 19	
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..		Riga, Petersburg,	
26s. to 30s. per cwt.		Archangel, and	
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		Swedish	17 to 18
Linseed, £9 15s. to £10 0s.		Flour—	
per 1,000		U. S., per 196 lbs. ..	21 to 23
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		Hamburg	20 to 22
Ship	26 to 28	Dantzic and Stettin	20 to 22
Town	36 to 38	French, per 280 lbs.	28 to 30

WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, PEAS, BEANS, OATS, AND MAIZE, 1s. per qr. Flour, 4d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 13.

Our market, to-day, was again seasonably well supplied with foreign stock as to numbers; but the general quality of the Beasts was very inferior. The supply of home-bred Beasts being somewhat extensive, the weather very unfavourable for slaughtering, and the dead markets exceedingly inactive, the Beef trade was again unusually heavy, and the salesmen were compelled, in most instances, to submit to a reduction in the prices of Monday last of 2d. per 8 lbs. The highest figure for the best Scots was 3s. 8d. per 8 lbs., and a total clearance was not effected. Generally speaking, the stock came to hand in good condition. With Sheep we were tolerably well, but not so heavily supplied. Even the prime old Down were very slow in sale, and last week's currencies were with difficulty supported. The highest quotation for Downs was 4s. 4d. per 8 lbs. Notwithstanding that the supply of Calves was limited, the Veal trade ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices. In Pigs next to nothing was doing, but we have no change to notice in value.

Price per stone of 8 lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.	Veal	3s. 0d. to 3s. 10d.
Mutton	3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.	Pork	2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Friday	Monday	Beasts	Sheep	Calves	Pigs
379	3,949	2,650	19,070	192	220
				100	295

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Jan. 13.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.		Per 4 lbs. by the carcass.	
Inferior Beef 2s. 0d. to 2s. 2d.		Int. Mutton 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.	
Middle do 2 4 to 2 6		Mid. ditto .. 2 10 to 3 4	
Prime large 2 8 to 2 10		Prime ditto 3 6 to 3 8	
Prime small 3 0 to 3 4		Veal ditto .. 2 6 to 3 8	
Large Pork 2 4 to 3 6		Small Pork .. 3 8 to 4 0	

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

During most part of last week the dealings in Irish Butter were slow and limited. Towards the close the demand slightly improved; the last quotations were well supported, and the prospects of the market rather more encouraging. For Foreign the inquiry was moderately good, and prices steady; best quality 92s. Bacon—Irish and Hambro' singled sides met buyers to a fair extent, at previous rates. In Hams and Lard no change.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Jan. 13.—We now experience an extremely dull trade, and prices are not supported. Dorset, fine weekly, 88s. to 92s. per cwt.; do., middling and stale, 70s. to 80s.; Fresh, 9s. to 13s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, Jan. 13.—From the unprecedented mild weather trade is very heavy, which, with a considerable supply, has caused less prices to be submitted to, particularly Scotch Crops, which are nearly unsaleable. The following are the present quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 80s. to 100s. per ton; Lincolnshire Shaws, —s. to —s.; Scotch, 55s. to 70s.; Scotch Crops, 55s. to 60s.; Fife, —s. to —s.; Cambridge and Lincolnshire Regents, 50s. to 70s.; Rhenish Whites, —s. to —s.; French Whites, 50s. to 60s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—Cloverseed having come to hand rather freely last week from the continent, the article was offered to-day on quite as easy terms as before, without leading to extensive operations. Canaryseed was about 1s. per qr. cheaper. In other articles no change occurred.

BRITISH SEEDS. Linseed (per qr.)

Cow Grass [nominal]

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c. Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.)

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Jan. 13.—We continue to have a fair business doing in the better class of Hops, and prices, although not notably higher, have an upward tendency.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Jan. 11.—House Grapes, although becoming scarce, have not altered in price since our last account. Pine-apples are a trifle dearer, as are also Apples and Pears. Oranges and Lemons are plentiful, and improving in quality. Nuts have scarcely altered since our last account. Among Vegetables, there have been some excellent Sea-kale, Asparagus, and Rhubarb. French Beans, Carrots, and Turnips are good in quality, and so are Potatoes. Lettuce and other salad are sufficient for the demand. The best Mushrooms fetch 1s. 3d. per pot. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Camellias, Mignonette, Tulips, Double Primroses, Gardenias, Bignonia venusta, Chrysanthemums, and Roses.

TALLOW, MONDAY, JAN. 13.—On the whole, a fair average business has been transacted in our market since Monday last, and prices are steadily supported. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 37s. 3d. to 37s. 6d. per cwt. For forward delivery the sales have increased. Town Tallow is 37s. per cwt., net cash; Rough Fat, 2s. 1d. per 8 lbs. The imports last week were large, viz., 4,070 casks, almost wholly from our Australian colonies. Letters from St. Petersburg bring lower prices, viz., 110 to 109 roubles for August.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.		1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Casks.		18,597	22,350	38,003	44,432	52,583
Stock this day ...		51s. 9d.	45s. 3d.	41s. 6d.	39s. 0d.	37s. 3d.
Price of Y. C. ...		—s. 0d.	45s. 6d.	—s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	37s. 6d.
Delivery last week		2,440	4,194	2,568	2,518	2,759
Do. from 1st June		59,834	66,357	65,405	61,233	60,885
Arrived last week		50	5,383	5,181	531	4,970
Do. from 1st June		67,838	80,514	95,577	80,215	87,950
Price of Town ...		51s. 6d.	49s. 6d.	45s. 0d.	41s. 0d.	39s. 6d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Jan. 13.—The imports of Wool into London last week were nearly 3,000 bales, of which 1,783 were from Sydney, 716 from the Cape of Good Hope, 248 from Soan, 193 from Germany, 25 from Belgium, and 2 from Peru. There is not much doing in colonial and foreign sorts—the stocks in first hands being small, and the imports moderate. Prices are firm. British Wool is in request privately.

LIVERPOOL, January 11.—Scotch.—There has been a little more doing in Laid Highland this week, at late rates. Of white Highland the stocks are light. There is still little, if anything, doing in either crossed or Cheviots, and the stocks of these classes are very large.

Laid Highland Wool, per 24 lbs.		s. d.	s. d.
White Highland do.		11 6	12 6
Laid Crossed do., unwashed ..		10 6	11 6
Do., do., washed ..		11 6	13 6
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed ..		10 6	14 6
Do., do., washed ..		15 0	19 0
White Cheviot do. do.		24 0	28 0
Import for the week		20 bags.	

Foreign.—There have been some considerable arrivals of Peruvian and Alpaca in the week, which are eagerly sought after. Stocks of all other kinds are low, and anything offering meets a fair demand at full prices.

Imports for the week

Previously this year

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

At per load of 36 trusses.		Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitchapel.
Meadow Hay ..		48s. to 75s.	48s. to 75s.	48s. to 75s.
Clover Hay		60s. to 80s.	60s. to 80s.	60s. to 80s.
Straw		20s. to 27s.	21s. to 28s.	20s. to 27s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 2½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3½d. to 4½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 4d. to 4½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 4d. to 4½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4½d. to 5d.; Calfskins, each, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Horse hides, 6s. 0d. to 7s.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., —s. 0d. to 3s. 3d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 6d. to —s.; foreign, 38s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £44; Spanish, £42; Spermaceti £35 to £38, bagged £35; South Sea, £35 to £37; Seal, pale, £38, 0s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £36; Cod, £39 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £29, 6s.

METALS, LONDON, JAN. 13.

ENGLISH IRON, a		FOREIGN STEEL, c	
per ton.	£ s. d.	per ton.	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London	5 10 5 15 0	Swedish keg 15 0 0 15 5 0	
Nail rods	6 5 0 6 15 0	Ditto faggot £15 0 0 15 17 0	
Hoops	7 5 0 7 15 0	ENGLISH COPPER, d	
Sheets, singles ..	7 12 6 8 5 0	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts ..	per lb. 0 0 8½
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport ..	4 15 0 4 17 6	Tough cake, per ton ..	24 0 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 5 0 ..	3 15 0	Tile	83 0 0
Do. Anthracite	3 10 0	Old copper, e, per lb. ..	0 0 8½
Fig. in Wales ..	3 5 15 0	FOREIGN COPPER, f	
Do. do. forge ..	2 5 2 10 0	South American, in bond ..	77 0 87 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash ..	2 4 0 2 5 0	ENGLISH LEAD, g.	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport ..	3 10 0	Fig., per ton ..	17 10 18 0 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. ..	4 10 0	Sheet ..	18 10 19 0 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow ..	2 15 0	Red lead ..	19 0 0
Do. in Wales ..	3 10 15 0	White ditto ..	24 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works ..	6 0 0	Patent shot ..	20 10 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire ..	0 0 0	FOREIGN LEAD, h.	
Rails ..	5 0 5 0	Spanish, in bond 16 0 0 17 0 0	
Chairs ..	4 0 0	ENGLISH TIN, i	
FOREIGN IRON, b.		Block, per cwt.	4 3 0
Swedish ..	11 10 12 0 0	Bar ..	4 4 0
CCND ..	17 10 0 0	Melting ..	4 9 0
PSI ..	0 0 0	FOREIGN TIN, k.	
Gourieff ..	0 0 0	Banca ..	4 4 4 5 0
Archangel ..	0 0 0	Straits ..	4 4 4 5 0
		TIN PLATES, l.	
		IC Coke, per box, 1 8 0 1 8 6	
		IC Charcoal ..	1 13 6 1 14 0
		IX ditto ..	1 14 0 2 0 0
		SPELTER, m.	
		Plates, warehouse, per ton ..	16 7 6 16 10 0
		Do. to arrive ..	16 7 6
		ZINC, n.	
		English sheet, per ton 21 10 0	
		QUICKSILVER, per lb. 0 3 9	

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, six months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.

COAL MARKET, Monday, Jan. 13.

Stewart's, 16s. 0d.; Hetton's, 16s. 0d.; Braddill's, 16s. 6d.; Kellie's, 15s. 3d.; Richmond, 16s. 0d.; Eden, 14s. 6d.; Adelaide's, 16s. 0d.; B. Hetton, 16s.; Wylam, 14s. 6d.; Durham, 15s. 3d.; Tees, 17s. 0d.; Belmont, 16s. 0d. A dull market, at a reduction of 1s. per ton on this day se'nnight. Fresh arrivals, 111; left from last day, 168.—Total, 272.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COUGH JUJUBE LOZENGES.

THESE valuable Jujubes are composed of the most approved expectorants, with pure gum, which, by relieving the irritation in the air-passages, present a safe, agreeable, and efficacious medicine in all cases of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, difficult respiration, consumptive complaints, and all other affections of the chest and lungs.

15, Sydney-place, City-road, London, Sept. 30 h 1850. Messrs. Warrick Brothers—I feel great pleasure to tell you how much benefit I have received from your Cough Jujube Lozenges. For some time before I took them, I was in the habit of spitting blood whilst coughing, and have since, at the recommendation of a friend, taken them, and received most astonishing relief, not only as to my cough, but do not now spit any blood.

Gentlemen,—I hasten to acknowledge the thanks I feel due to you. I think the public ought to be aware that there is such a valuable remedy as your Cough Jujube Lozenges. My son, ever since he returned from sea, has been afflicted with shortness of breath and violent cough, whenever he went out in the cold air; he had taken a very few when the symptoms became relieved, and I have no doubt but that soon he will lose the cough, as he seems already so astonishingly better. Please send me another box that I may have them in the house, for I shall recommend them to all my friends. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, Messrs. Warrick Brothers. MARTHA SMITH.

Windsor, August, 7th 1850. Gentlemen,—I have been afflicted for many years with what my doctor calls bronchitis. I took your Lozenges for four days, and I may say that I am almost cured, they seemed so much to relieve my breathing. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, THOMAS STONE.

39, Curtain-road, Sept 19th, 1850. Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to certify how much benefit your Cough Jujube Lozenges have been to me. I have been troubled with an asthmatic cough for a very long time. I have tried everything, and found nothing give me so much relief. I have recommended them to an aunt of mine, who has a most troublesome cough for years, and I have no doubt she will be as much obliged as I am for the good they have done. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, To Messrs. Warrick Brothers, J. GIBBS.

3, Garlick-hill, Upper Thames-street. Commercial-road, Oct. 4th, 1850. Gentlemen,—Having been troubled from childhood with a winter cough, I always look forward with anxiety to this time of year, fearing, from experience, that when once my cough begins, it will abide with me until the spring. My cough, as usual, began with the change in the weather, but having been advised by a friend to try your Lozenges, I did so, and after taking one box my cough left me—a most unusual thing—and has not returned. If you think my experience will induce others to seek the same benefits I have derived from the use of your Lozenges, you are at perfect liberty to publish this. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, Messrs. Warrick, Garlick-hill. F. FRANKS.

Prepared and sold wholesale by WARRICK BROTHERS, London and retail by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the country. Price, 1s. 1½d. per box, with directions. Also, Proprietors of the ACIDULATED CAYENNE JUJUBES LOZENGES.

NERVOUSNESS.

A CERTAIN CURE guaranteed by the use of DR. BEAUMONT'S NEW AND EFFICACIOUS REMEDY; by which patients of either sex and of every age may be instantly relieved and permanently cured of all the distressing symptoms which betoken a disordered state of the nervous system, and which, alas! too frequently results in confirmed insanity. Thousands have gone down to a premature grave raving idiots, who, by this invaluable remedy, might have been restored to perfect health of body and vigour of mind. This new remedy is recommended to all who suffer from nervous debility and lowness of spirits, palpitation of the heart, &c., in a small or greater degree; and is confidently asserted to be a perfect cure for the most inveterate case, without the least inconvenience or confinement.

Dr. Alfred Beaumont having long used it in his private practice, as also at some of the first medical institutions, with the most signal success, begs to offer it to the public at large; and in order to place it within the reach of the poorest sufferer, will send it free to all parts on receipt of 6s. 6d. in postage-stamps, addressed to Dr. Alfred Beaumont, 6, Beaufort street, Strand, London.

BRANDE'S ENAMEL for FILLING

DECAYING TEETH and rendering them Sound and Painless, has, from its unquestionable excellence, obtained great popularity at home and abroad. Its curative agency is based upon a true theory of the cause of Tooth-ache, and hence its great success. By most other remedies it is sought to kill the nerve, and so stop the pain. But to destroy the nerve is itself a very painful operation, and often leads to very sad consequences, for the tooth then becomes a dead substance in a living jaw, and produces the same amount of inflammation and pain as would result from any other foreign body embedded in a living organ. BRANDE'S ENAMEL does not destroy the nerve, but by restoring the Shell of the Tooth, completely protects the nerve from cold, heat, or chemical or other agency by which pain is caused. By following the directions instant ease is obtained, and a lasting cure follows. Full instructions accompany every packet.

"Farnfield, Nottinghamshire, Feb. 28th, 1850. "Sir,—In a front tooth which I expected daily to lose I applied a plug of 'Brande's Enamel' several months ago, and from that time I have neither received the slightest pain nor experienced the least difficulty in masticating with that tooth, but it still remains a firm, painless, and useful tooth. Your enamel is worthy of recommendation. "Yours truly, "To Mr. J. Willis." "Geo. SMITHURST."

London: Manufactured only by JOHN WILLIS, 24, East Temple-chambers, Whitefriars, Fleet-street, removed from 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square. Wholesale by all the large Medical Houses.

Should there be any difficulty in obtaining it, enclose fifteen stamps to JOHN WILLIS (as above) and you will ensure the genuine article by return of post. Twenty authentic Testimonials, with full directions for use, accompany each packet, which contains enough Enamel to fill several Teeth. Observe that the name of "John Willis" is on every packet.

WHOLESALE LONDON AGENTS.—Barclay and Sons, Farring-
n-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Waiworth; Edwards,
Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cneapside; Sutton and Co.,
w-churchyard; Newbery, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Corn-
all; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay
and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE WHITE PAINT made from Zinc was pronounced by scientific men in the last century to be the most beautiful of all White Paints, and unchangeable for hundreds of years. Experience has justified these commendations, and conclusively established its superiority over White Lead and every other White Paint hitherto known. The cost at that period being several shillings per pound, the use has been restricted to Artists, under the name of Permanent White. The Proprietors claim the merit of removing this obstacle to its general adoption.

For MARINE USES it possesses the following advantages:—

It is whiter than any other Paint, and retains this whiteness for years,—unaffected by bilge-water, or noxious vapours from cargo. The White Paint in the hold of a ship, after discharging a sugar cargo, is found to be as white as the year before, when newly painted. Under these and other circumstances, when every other paint hitherto known and tried has failed, the "White Zinc Paint" has preserved the fastness of its colour. Moreover, by virtue of its galvanic action on iron, it enters the pores, and forms an amalgam of the two metals, which protects the iron from rust, decay, or incrustation.

For the GENERAL PURPOSES of the Decorative Painter, the "White Zinc Paint" has been found unparalleled in whiteness, clearness of colour, durability, and beauty of texture.

For ARTISTIC WORKS in general, this material possesses advantages unattainable by any other paint. It becomes so hard as to admit of polishing equal to the finest coach panelling, without the aid of varnish.

For SANITARY PURPOSES the "White Zinc Paint" is valuable, not alone from its being totally free from every ingredient injurious to health, but from its combining chemical qualities, which render it a powerful corrective where contagious diseases have prevailed. Furniture or Buildings painted with it are at once disinfected. Paralysis and Painter's Cholera are avoided by its use, as well as similar results to the occupants of newly painted rooms. Apartments may be immediately occupied, without injury to the health of children or the most delicate constitution.

It becomes cheaper than the common Paint, from its spreading over a much larger surface. 2 cwt. of this Paint covers as much as is usually covered by 3 cwt. of white lead.

Each Cask is stamped with the name "Hubbuck, London, Patent," as the style of the Manufacturers.

A Circular, with full particulars, may be had of the principal Dealers in Paint, and of the Manufacturers, THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, COLOUR WORKS, OPPOSITE the LONDON DOCKS.

PLUMBE'S IMPROVED FARINACEOUS FOOD,

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.

A LIGHT NUTRITIOUS DIET, SUITABLE FOR BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, SUPPERS, &c. &c., and may be used for Pudding, Custards, Biscuits, or ordinary purposes; recipes accompany each tin.

Prepared and sold by A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, Whitechapel, London, whose signature to each Packet is necessary to ensure its being genuine; price 1s. per pound.

This pure foreign vegetable production is strongly recommended by the faculty for its nutritious and restorative qualities, being light and easy of digestion, and free from the unpleasant flavour of the farinas now in general use, but containing equally a much nutriment. Invalids will find it a most delicious and restorative food; mothers, an indispensable adjunct to the nursery; and to persons suffering from loss of appetite, this superior food will prove invaluable. By its regular use, dyspepsia, and all disorders arising from indigestion, are entirely eradicated and prevented, so that the most delicate may partake with pleasure and benefit, for it imparts strength and energy to the most enfeebled constitution, invigorating the muscular and nervous system, and thereby completely establishing a healthy action of the stomach and bowels.

CHEMICAL TESTIMONIAL.

"I hereby certify, that the Farinaceous Food for Infants, Invalids and others, as sold by Mrs. Plumbe, of 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, Whitechapel, is a perfectly pure vegetable product, agreeable to the palate, light on the stomach, easy of digestion, eminently wholesome and nutritive, and therefore deserving of general patronage and adoption, for the dietetic regimen of weakly children and convalescents."

"September 5th, 1850,

"London, 24, Bloomsbury-square."

"ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S.
Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist."

PLUMBE'S SOUTH-SEA ARROW-ROOT.

A. S. PLUMBE begs to inform the Public, that she has just imported her winter stock of Arrow-root, and flatters herself that having had more than ten years' experience in the trade, during which period she has given it her constant attention, and made it her entire occupation, from her very large purchases, she is enabled to give a better article than is usually sold at the same price, and pledges herself to deliver it free from adulteration.

Agents may obtain particulars of A. S. Plumbe, 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, Whitechapel, London; and may be had wholesale of

Messrs. ABBISS and CO., 60, Gracechurch-street, City.

AGENTS WANTED.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS

IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE,

AND INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF
ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, AND
ALL DISORDERS OF THE BREATH AND LUNGS,

ARE INSURED BY

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

A few facts relating to the extraordinary success of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, in the cure of Asthma and Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and Influenza, Difficult Breathing, Pains in the Chest, Shortness of Breath, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness, &c., cannot fail to be interesting to all, when it is borne in mind how many thousands fall victims annually to diseases of the chest.

Cure of Twenty-nine Years' Asthmatic Cough.

Middleton, near Manchester.

Sir,—I am now 44 years of age, and I have been afflicted with an asthmatic cough since I was a boy of fifteen years of age; during that time I have resorted to every means in my power to remove it, but in vain, until last Sunday, when I sent for a small box of Dr. Locock's Wafers. I have taken two boxes since, and from the effects they have had upon me I feel no doubt of a speedy recovery.

G. STRINGER.

Witness, M. LYNCH, Chemist, Market-street.

From J. D. Marshall, M.D., Lecturer to the Royal Institution, Belfast, and Chemist in Ireland to her Majesty the Queen.

8, High-street, Belfast, Sept. 21st, 1847.

Gentlemen,—I have the gratification of stating that from all I have been enabled to observe of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, they have been of eminent service in the alleviation of severe asthmatic coughs, pains in the chest, &c.

I have no doubt that when they become more generally known in the north of Ireland, they will be as highly esteemed as they are in other parts of the kingdom.

J. D. MARSHALL, M.D.

They have a pleasant taste, and may be taken by infants as well as adults.

Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are invaluable, as by their action on the throat and lungs, they remove all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

NOTE.—Full directions are given with every box in the English, German, and French languages.

Prepared only by the Proprietor's Agents,

DA SILVA AND CO., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London.
Sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors.

Also may be had,

DR. LOCOCK'S FAMILY APERIENT AND
ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS,

A mild and gentle Aperient and Stomachic Medicine, having a most agreeable taste, and of great efficacy for regulating the secretions and correcting the action of the Stomach and Liver. Sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Also,

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS,

The best medicine for Ladies. Have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

ALL PILLS UNDER SIMILAR NAMES ARE COUNTERFEITS.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Many Medicine Vendors when asked for DR. LOCOCK'S MEDICINES attempt to sell "Pills," "Wafers," and other preparations under nearly similar names instead—because they obtain a larger profit by the sale of such counterfeits than can be obtained by vending the genuine medicine. The Public is therefore cautioned that the only genuine has the words "Dr. Locock's Wafers" in white letters on a red ground printed in the Government Stamp outside each box.

CHOLERA IN THE WEST INDIES.

Baptist Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street,
January 14, 1851.

AT a Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society, held on Wednesday last, January 8th, various letters from brethren in Jamaica were read, detailing the terrible ravages which the Cholera is making in that island. After serious deliberation it was resolved:—

"That in consideration of the calamitous state of Jamaica, arising from the awful visitation of that island by the Cholera, the Committee deem it expedient to form a separate fund, to be called the 'West India Cholera Fund' for the assistance of Pastors of Baptist Churches, and the relief of the sufferers in their vicinity."

The following sums already received are gratefully acknowledged:—

	£	s.	d.
London, S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P.	100	0	0
Liverpool, by Rev. C. M. Birrell	120	0	0
Hackney, Mare-street	22	10	0
Manchester, by Thomas Blekham, Esq.	10	0	0
Devizes	3	3	0
Shackleton	5	6	4
Highgate	7	7	0
Amersham, E. West, Esq.	1	0	0
New Brentford, by Rev. T. Smith	10	0	0
Rochdale, H. Kelsall, Esq.	10	0	0
Footscray	10	0	0
Newtown, Mr. E. Morgan	5	0	0
Kidderminster	2	7	0
Newbridge	1	10	0
Beaulieu, Rev. J. B. Burt	1	0	0
Norwich, St. Clement's	8	5	0
" St. Mary's	40	0	0
" J. H. Gurney, Esq.	5	0	0
Blockley, by James Smith, Esq.	5	0	0
Hornsea	1	9	7
Walton-on-the-Naze, Two Friends at	2	0	0
Cambridge, W. B. Gurney, Esq.	10	10	0
Watford	10	0	0
New Park-street	45	0	0
East Dereham	4	15	0

FRED TRESTRAIL, } Secretaries.
E. B. UNDERHILL, }

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYE BROWS, &c.

May be, with certainty, obtained, by using a very small portion of ROSALIE COUPELLE'S PARISIAN POMADE, every morning, instead of any oil or other preparation. A fortnight's use will, in most instances, show its surprising properties in producing and curling Whiskers, Hair, &c., at any age, from whatever cause deficient; as also checking grayness, &c.

Sent free by post, with instructions, &c., on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss COUPELLE, 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London; who may be consulted on these matters daily, from two till five o'clock.

TESTIMONIALS.

Lieutenant Holroyd, R.N., writes:—"Its effects are truly astonishing; it has thickened and darkened my hair very much."

Mrs. Buckley, Stapleford:—"Your delightful Pomade has improved my hair wonderfully."

Mr. Yates, hair-dresser, Milton:—"The young man has now a good pair of Whiskers; I want you to send me two pots for other customers of mine."

Mrs. Lello, Worthing:—"I use your Pomade in my nursery, as I find it very useful for children's hair also."

DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS, BUT CURE THEM.

Also will be sent (free), on receipt of 13 stamps, her only safe, speedy, and lasting cure for soft or hard corns, bunions, &c. It cures in three days, and is never failing.

Mrs. Hughes, Sunbury:—"It cured four corns, and three bunions amazingly quick, and is the best and safest thing I have ever met with."

Address: Miss COUPELLE, 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

NO. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

corner of Abchurch-lane, facing the London Life Association.

THE PROUD PRE-EMINENCE obtained by this ESTABLISHMENT in the sale of TEA, COFFEE, and ARTICLES of COLONIAL PRODUCE, is a satisfactory proof that our endeavour to obtain public patronage has been successful. The PRINCIPLE on which it has been conducted is fully appreciated; and the system of purchasing none but the best Breaks of TEA, the finest growths of COFFEE, and other genuine articles connected with the trade, and selling them at a mere commission on the cost, has been universally approved.

The position we occupy as TEA and COFFEE MERCHANTS, and Importers of Colonial Produce, is infinitely more favourable to the requirements of Families than that of the mere Tea Dealer alone; we have made no pretensions which have not been fulfilled. This concern was opened to supply the Public with the very best Tea, and the produce of our colonies, at the very lowest prices; we have succeeded in obtaining a position of which we are proud, and it is our determination to lose no opportunity, and spare no exertion to maintain for our ESTABLISHMENT the reputation it has obtained as being the Best and Cheapest in the Kingdom. On all original Tea packages of 80 lbs. weight, we shall still allow the overweight of two pounds and on every 40 lbs., an overweight of one pound.

Our quotations will prove that OUR TERMS ARE LOWER than other Etablissements, whilst for RICHNESS of FLAVOUR, STRENGTH, and PURITY, our Teas will be found all that the most fastidious can require.

BLACK TEAS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Strong Congou, Souchong	3	2	The best black Tea imported	4	4
Fine Congou, Pekoe	3	6	The best Lapsang Souchong	4	4
your	3	6	The best Assam Souchong	4	4
Finest Congou imported	4	0			

GREEN TEAS.

The best Gunpowder Tea	5	8	Mid. to good	3	10 to 4	2
The best Ouchain	5	6	Mid. to ordinary	3	4 to 3	6
The best Hyson	5	8	Hyson, superfine	5	0	
Gunpowder, very fine	5	0	Hyson, very choice	4	0 to 4	4
Fine bright	4	8	Hyson, fine	3	8	

COFFEE.

The great advance on low inferior Coffees does not affect us or our customers. We are well known as purveyors of good Coffee only. The berry prepared on the most scientific principle, and possessing that DELICIOUS AROMA only to be found in the GENUINE ARTICLE, must commend itself to all large consumers and families generally.

	s.	d.
Roasted Plantation, fine	1	1
Ditto, finest	1	2
Java, fine	1	3
Costa Rica, finest	1	4
Mocha, fine	1	4
Choicest Old Mocha	1	6

(usually charged 1s. 6d. to 2s.)

PHILLIPS and CO., 8, King William-street, City, corner of Abchurch-lane, facing the London Life Association, No. 8.

PURE COFFEE FOR INVALIDS.

"In consequence of the many spurious admixtures packed in canisters under the name of Patent Coffee, the medical profession of London think it just to caution the public against them, and recommend all persons whose object it is to obtain genuine coffee, to buy Snowden and Co.'s Patent Purified Coffee Nibs for Invalids, and grind it themselves. They may then depend on obtaining, not only a genuine article, but purified from all irritating fibre, which renders coffee objectionable to many who otherwise would enjoy that luxurious beverage."—See Testimonial of Dr. Ure, Professor of Chemistry, Bloomsbury-square, London.

PATENT PURIFIED COFFEE NIBS,

for Invalids.

Her Majesty has granted to ROBERT SNOWDEN and CO., of the CITY-ROAD and EAST-ROAD, LONDON, Her Royal Letters Patent for Roasting Coffee in PORCELAIN ENAMELLED CYLINDERS, and PURIFYING the BERRY from all the internal FIBRE which encloses the heart of the bean.

These cylinders having a glazed surface, are as clean and pure as a dinner-plate; the Coffee cannot be burnt, or imbibe any metallic flavour during the process of roasting, as is always the case, in a more or less degree, with coffee roasted in the common iron cylinders. After the Coffee is roasted, it passes through our PATENT PURIFYING MACHINE, which entirely removes all woody and fibrous particles from the heart of the berry—it is the presence of this fibre in all other coffee which renders it so irritating to persons of weak digestion, as evil which is entirely obviated by the use of Snowden's Purified Invalid Coffee. The fibre may be seen by any lady who will take the trouble to break the coffee berry, and examine it. From the Purifying Machine, it passes into our Steam Grinding Mills, and, while warm, and containing all the natural AROMA of the BERRY, is packed under our own immediate inspection, in Canisters of 4lb., 1lb., and 2lb. each, labelled "Snowden and Co.," for the use of those families who do not grind their own. Price 2s. per lb.

Some Families prefer to use their own mills, and for the convenience of such, we pack also in Canisters of 4lb., 1lb., and 2lb. each, at 2s. per lb., the Purified Coffee nibs.

Invalids and Persons suffering from Dyspepsia and Nervousness may, therefore, depend upon having an article much purer than they can buy at any other house, as Snowden's patent (a copy of which may be seen at their Warehouse), excludes all others from the right of PURIFYING COFFEE on their principle.

Since our Patent was granted, Canister Packed Coffee has become an important trade, and numerous Canister Coffee Packets have started under the name of Patent; but with one exception, and that only refers to Roasting, there is no other Patent Canister Coffee in existence. We make this statement, and defy contradiction. Invalids and persons of weak digestion are, therefore, solicited to ask for Snowden's Purified Coffee for Invalids.

To be had of the Patentees, City-road and East-road, London, and of their appointed Agents, in most of the principal towns; where such Agents are not, it may easily be had by inquiry, or letter containing a remittance, to the Patentees, SNOWDEN AND COMPANY, CITY-ROAD AND EAST-ROAD, LONDON.

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN.

ATKINSON and BARKER'S ROYAL

INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE has now been established nearly sixty years, and can be confidently recommended to both rich and poor as a perfectly safe and AGREEABLE REMEDY FOR INFANTS. It is a pleasant and efficacious carminative, affording instant relief in, and effectually removing, those alarming and numerous complaints to which infants are liable, as affections of the bowels, flatulency, difficult teething, the thrush or frog, convulsions, rickets, &c.; it is an admirable assistant to Nature during the progress of the whooping cough, measles, the cow-pox or vaccine inoculation, and is so perfectly innocent that it may be given with the greatest safety immediately after birth. It is no misnomer cordial (!)—no stupefactive, deadly narcotic!—but a veritable preservative of infants. Mothers would do well in always having this valuable medicine in the nursery. In short, whether this medicine enters the palace or the cottage, the proprietor feels an honest conviction of its power to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering—to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balmy repose. It is highly recommended by the faculty.

Prepared and sold by Robert Barker, 34, Green-gate, Salford, Manchester (Chemist to her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria), in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. The 4s. 6d. contains seven times, and the 2s. 9d. three and a half times the quantity of those at 1s. 1d. Sold by all druggists and medicine vendors throughout the United Kingdom.

CAUTION.—Observe the names of "Atkinson and Barker" on the Government stamp, without which it cannot be genuine.

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the First of January, 1851, was published, in Sixty-four pages, Octavo, price Sixpence,
THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE
MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

Rev. G. B. BUBIER, Cambridge.
" G. W. CONDER, Leeds.
" F. A. COX, D.D., L.L.D., Hackney.
" B. H. COOPER, West Bromwich.
" Rev. JOSEPH FLETCHER, Christchurch.
" Rev. W. FORSTER, Kentish Town.
Mrs. THOMAS GELDART, Blackheath.
Rev. GEO. GILFILLAN, Dundee.
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Rev. JOHN HOWARD HINTON, M.A.
" DANIEL KATTERNS, Hackney.
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" SAMUEL MARTIN, Westminster.
EDWARD MIAL, Esq., London.
H. R. ST. JOHN, Esq., London.
Rev. DAVID THOMAS, Stockwell.
Mr. B. B. WOODWARD, London.

And others, whom the Proprietor cannot at present announce.

The announcement of a New Monthly Religious Periodical will be deemed by the public to require a few words in explanation of the object proposed to be accomplished by it. There are already in the field several Religious Magazines—why add another to their number?

The proper answer to such an inquiry will, it is thought, be best furnished by describing the sphere which the "MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR" is intended to fill, and the distinctive character which it will aspire to exhibit and sustain. For a long time past, the want has been felt, especially by the more advanced section of the Nonconformist body, of a magazine, which, firmly based upon those essential religious truths which are designated Evangelical, should combine, with a liberal discussion of them, higher literary merits than have usually been thought requisite to satisfy the taste of the public. An organ for the free and able exposition of Christianity, of its essential spirit, of its characteristic principles, of the modes in which it legitimately works, and of its diversified action upon individual minds, and upon society—altogether unfettered by sectarian or party restrictions—divested, as much as possible, of whatever is technical in form, or dogmatic in temper—and offering for the instruction of the intelligent and reflecting, the carefully expressed thoughts of able contributors upon those religious topics which may have engaged most attention, and excited most interest between the intervals of its publication—is unquestionably much needed, as it is, to all appearance, greatly desired by the religious world in the present day. Such an organ it would perhaps be premature to promise that the "MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR" will be; but neither expense nor labour will be spared to make it such.

To the movement now in active progress for effecting an entire separation of the Church from the State, the "MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR" will render its hearty aid, by steadily discussing, elucidating, and commending the leading principles of Nonconformity—by enforcing the duties, which arise out of the recognition of those principles—and by recording such information on what is being done to diffuse the knowledge of them as may be judged most interesting to those of its readers who desire the speedy emancipation of Christianity from the corrupting and controlling influences of the civil magistrate. Such Political subjects as it may discuss, and such Social and Economical questions as it may be deemed expedient to treat of in its pages, it will discuss freely, but without bitterness, on religious grounds, and with a religious spirit.

A List of Ministerial Removals, Settlements, Calls, &c., will be given in each number; together with such Ecclesiastical and Religious intelligence as may be considered to possess a general interest to the Christian world.

To vary and enliven the contents of the "MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR," and thus adapt it to the requirements of the intelligent family circle, it will contain Correspondence from abroad relating to the spread of Religion, and giving authentic information on Ecclesiastical and Social topics—interesting Biographies—Sketches of Character—Researches of Travellers—Moral Lessons—and reviews of the current Literature of the day.

For purposes of Information, and convenience of Reference, the "MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR" will also contain a list of all the most important works in Religious and General Literature published in each month, with the number of volumes and price of each work attached.

A distinct department will be devoted to Youth; and all the details of the Magazine will be carefully adjusted with a view to meet the wants and the taste of Christian households.

London: ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.
To whom all Communications for the Editor should be addressed.

PROTESTANT DISSENTERS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

MILL-HILL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

Established 1807.

The SECOND SESSION for 1850 CLOSED on the 18th of DECEMBER.

The FIRST SESSION for 1851 will COMMENCE on the 27th of JANUARY.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is invited to this Establishment, in which—

The Education is based on a careful classical training, but combine therewith full attention to all subjects needful to qualify for mercantile and professional life. A thorough education is given, up to the period when College studies or active pursuits suitably commence. Most strenuous and laudable efforts are now made to advance ministerial and popular education. In this Institution an equally necessary provision is made for an education suitable in these times for the due accomplishment of gentlemen, merchants, and professional men connected with the great body of Evangelical Dissenters.

The Examinations are Quarterly in the Classics, and Half-yearly in Mathematics, French, Arithmetic, and General Knowledge—all conducted by most competent scholars and teachers.

The entire Scholastic Discipline is confided to the Head Master, Thomas Priestley, Esq.; the Religious oversight of the whole establishment to the Chaplain, the Rev. S. S. England; and the Domestic department, in all its branches, to the House-keeper or Matron.

The locality is most healthy; diet, recreation, and comfort, are carefully provided for; and salutary discipline is in every respect watchfully maintained.

The Public Character of the Institution connects it with the orthodox Protestant Dissenters of the Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist bodies. The governing constituency consists of Life Governors, eligible for election on payment of a donation of Twenty Guineas; or, in case of gentlemen educated in the School, Ten Guineas. The Committee of Management is annually chosen by the Life Governors. The property is in secure trust for the public purposes of the foundation; and, when it can be cleared of encumbrance, the entire profits of the School will be applied for the advancement of education and learning in connexion with the Institution, and, through it, with the religious bodies to which it belongs.

Already an Annual Prize of Twenty Guineas is awarded to the pupil who matriculates first in merit, with honours, in the University of London; and a Second Prize of Ten Guineas to the pupil who stands first in the list of "pass" matriculators. Forty-three Mill-hill Pupils have matriculated in this new Metropolitan University, and fifteen have graduated most honourably in its several faculties of Law, Medicine, and Arts. The Mill-hill Grammar School has a public and growing reputation.

This School will be found to present first-rate advantages for the education of respectable youth, whatever may be their intended pursuits in life.

REFERENCES FOR INQUIRIES.

The Chaplain, or Head Master, at the Institution.

Thomas Piper, Esq., 173, Bishopsgate-street,

and the following Ministers and Lay Gentlemen:—

Rev. Thomas Binney, Saville-row, Walworth.

Rev. George Clayton, Herne-hill, Dulwich.

Rev. F. A. Cox, L.L.D., D.D., Downs, Park-road, Clapton.

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